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New Data Tie Libya To Mines

Egypt Suspicious Of Vessel's Slow Trip in Suez Gulf

By Judith Miller
New York Times Service

SUEZ, Egypt — Egyptian officials have disclosed new information about Suez Canal traffic that appears to further implicate Libya in the planting of mines in the Red Sea.

Mines have damaged at least 17 ships in the Red Sea and its northern extension, the Gulf of Suez, since July 9. Libya has denied involvement in the explosions.

[A Cypriot ship, the Theoupolis, radioed for help after it was severely damaged by a mine in the Red Sea, Lloyd's shipping intelligence said Thursday, according to Reuters.]

Officials also said Wednesday that the Egyptian authorities were under orders to search all Libyan, Iranian and other "suspect" ships entering the canal. Any ship found to have given false information about its cargo will be fined 30,000 Egyptian pounds (about $25,000) and prohibited from using the canal for two years, officials said.

Captain Yehia Khalil, the Suez Canal Authority's transit director, said that 10 ships — Iranian, Liberian, West German, Chinese and Italian — had been stopped and searched in the last two weeks. No irregularities were found, Captain Khalil said.

An Egyptian official close to his government's investigation of the mining incidents said that the Libyan ship Ghada was increasingly suspected of having planted the mines.

According to the Egyptian official, the Ghada entered the northern end of the canal July 6. It was carrying what it declared as "general cargo," the official said. "The ship was checked for general cargo, and general cargo was found. Therefore, we did not search the ship."

The Ghada crossed the canal and traveled south down the Gulf of Suez to Assab, a port in Ethiopia, unloaded its cargo, and headed back for the canal. Such a round-trip usually takes four days. Discharging cargo requires another four, the official said. But the Ghada spent 15 days making the trip.

Since the Ghada's round trip through the canal, the 17 ships have been damaged and at least 20 to 25 "floating objects" have been reported there, the official said.

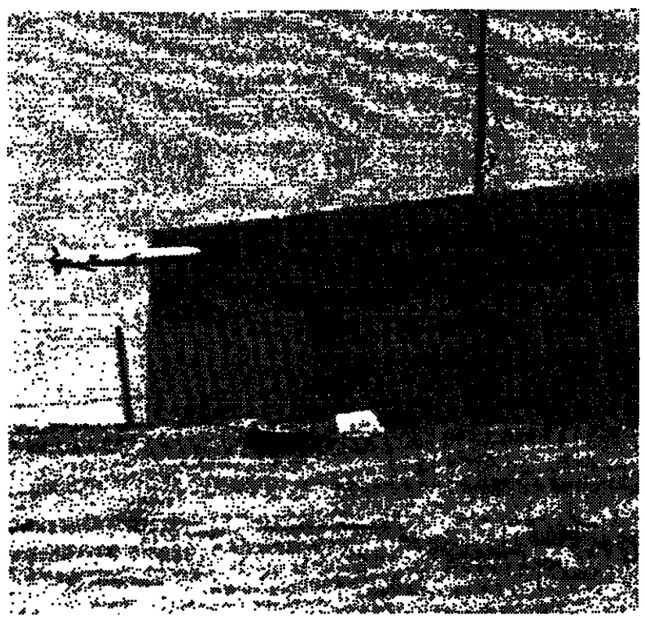
■ **Exiles Accuse Iran**

Iran's main exile opposition group, the Mujahidin, said Thursday that since the beginning of the year the country's Organization of Military Industries had been involved in a top-secret project to produce sea mines, The Associated Press reported.

In a statement issued from its office in Paris, the group cited information about a "project oyster" that it said had been received from inside the Iranian Army.

It said that Iran, while working on mine production, had also sent a large quantity of mines abroad.

Egyptian officials said at first that they suspected that Iran, along with Libya, might have been behind the planting of the mines, but both countries have denied the allegations.



United Press International

TARGET PRACTICE — In its first test firing, a Tomahawk cruise missile launched from a submerged submarine in the Pacific hits a reinforced concrete structure the size of a warehouse on San Clemente Island, California, after flying 400 miles (648 kilometers). The missile, which was equipped with a live conventional warhead, was launched July 25, the Pentagon said Wednesday when releasing these photographs.

U.S. Jury Clears De Lorean of All Cocaine Charges

The Associated Press

LOS ANGELES — John Z. De Lorean was found not guilty Thursday on all counts of conspiring to distribute $24 million worth of cocaine in a government "sting" operation that promised him money to save his failing car company.

Hearing the verdict, Mr. De Lorean cried, "Praise the Lord!" and embraced his wife, Cristina Ferrare, a fashion model.

[Both prosecutors in the case, Assistant U.S. Attorneys Robert Perry and James P. Walsh, walked rapidly from the courtroom. "I'm shocked and surprised," Mr. Perry said later, the Los Angeles Times reported.

[Lawyers for the defense, Howard L. Weitzman and Donald Re, were given permission to talk to the jurors in chambers. Mr. De Lorean himself joined them in chambers a short time later.]

U.S. District Judge Robert Takasugi commended the counsel for excellence.

The jury had deliberated for nearly 29 hours over seven days. In considering the complicated drug conspiracy case, the members closeted themselves with 18,000 pages of transcript and more than 200 exhibits, including five hours of secretly recorded audio and video surveillance tapes.

As the judge's clerk read the verdict, eight counts in all, Mr. De Lorean's wife and her mother, Renata, wept.

Mr. De Lorean, 59, told his mother-in-law, "This is your birthday present."

In Washington, where the case was expected to affect Justice Department "sting" operations, the FBI refused to discuss the verdict but said in a statement: "The FBI in concert with the U.S. attorney presented its case in a very professional manner and accepts the verdict of the jury."

If found guilty, Mr. De Lorean could have been sentenced to 67 years in prison and fined $185,000.

Newspapers reported on Oct. 19, 1982, that Mr. De Lorean, founder of the failed De Lorean Motor Co., had been arrested at an airport hotel here.

AP

John Z. De Lorean

At the local FBI headquarters, law enforcement officials displayed 55 pounds (25 kilograms) of cocaine. They charged that Mr. De Lorean, desperate for money to save his car company in Northern Ireland from bankruptcy, had entered into a drug deal that actually was an FBI-Drug Enforcement Administration "sting" operation.

In the "sting" operation, the men who told Mr. De Lorean that they were smugglers and dope dealers were really government agents playing roles in an elaborate charade that was recorded on audio and video tapes.

Two co-defendants were charged with Mr. De Lorean. They were William Morgan Hetrick, an admitted drug smuggler, and Stephen Lee Arrington, who delivered cocaine to the undercover agents. Both eventually pleaded guilty.

Mr. De Lorean's company made

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Israeli Planes Attack Base in South Lebanon

By Glenn Frankel
Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — Israeli planes bombed a suspected base of Syrian-backed Palestinian guerrillas in Lebanon's Bekaa Valley on Thursday, apparently in retaliation for an abortive car bomb attempt in Jerusalem on Wednesday.

The air raid, the first Israeli air strike into the Bekaa area since May, damaged two buildings that an Israeli Defense Forces spokesman said were used as a regional operations headquarters and a launching point for guerrillas carrying out attacks against Israeli troops in southern Lebanon.

Radio Lebanon said many people were injured in the attack on the buildings, which Israel said were under the command of Sayed Musa, known as Abu Musa, the leader of a Syrian-backed faction of the Palestine Liberation Organization, opposed to Yasser Arafat, the leader of the PLO.

The attack took place at Bar Elias, about 35 miles (55 kilometers) east of Beirut on the main Beirut-to-Damascus road. It occurred about the same time Thursday that Abu Musa held a press conference nearby to claim responsibility for Wednesday's car bomb attempt.

Demolition experts dismantled explosives in the trunk of a car near a Jerusalem department store on Wednesday morning.

Abu Musa said members of his organization had brought the bomb into Jerusalem to destroy the headquarters of Israel's Herut Party.

The inside of the hood of the car was painted in Arabic with the words "Fatah," a reference to Mr. Arafat's el-Fatah faction of the PLO, and "Sabra" and "Chatila," references to the two Palestinian camps in Beirut where refugees were massacred two years ago by Lebanese Christian milltiamen allied to Israel.

Defense Minister Moshe Arens, in an interview with Israel radio, denied there was a direct connection between the car bomb and Thursday's air strike.

Mr. Arens said the air attack was "part and parcel of our continuing fight against terrorism everywhere, including Lebanon."

■ **UN Observers Blocked**

Israeli troops in southern Lebanon have refused United Nations observers access to a border area where Israeli construction crews have started fencing off Lebanese territory, Reuters reported from Beirut.

Timor Göksel, spokesman for the UN Interim Force in Lebanon, said Thursday that the observers had been denied access three times in the past month to an area fenced off near the source of the Wazzani River, near the Israeli border in southeastern Lebanon.

"The observers are supposed to have freedom of movement under their UN mandate," Mr. Göksel said.

The observers sought access to the area as part of routine patrolling along the 45-mile (70-kilometer) border, but Israeli troops began turning them away late in July, he said.

INSIDE

TOMORROW

Dallas, living in the shadow of the Kennedy assassination, hopes to refurbish its image during the Republican National Convention.

Likud, Labor Clash After Policy Talks

The Associated Press

TEL AVIV — Israel's efforts to form a bipartisan national unity government appeared to be endangered after party leaders clashed publicly Thursday over foreign policy and settlements in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Leaders of the ruling Likud bloc and the opposition Labor alliance traded barbs in the Israeli media, accusing each other of refusing to budge and stalling the negotiations.

Since inconclusive elections on July 23, the deadlock has kept a new Israeli government from taking office and dealing with grave economic problems, including inflation of nearly 400 percent a year. Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir of Likud remains in power, while Shimon Peres of Labor, the prime

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

U.S. Eases Rules to Sell Treasury Bonds Abroad

By Bob Hagerty
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The U.S. Treasury announced Thursday several regulatory moves aimed at making U.S. government debt easier to sell to foreign investors.

The announcement by Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan, made available here, sketched out how the Treasury will carry out a decision by Congress in June to end the 30-percent withholding tax on interest payments to foreign owners of bonds issued in the United States.

The removal of that tax made U.S. Treasury bonds more attractive to foreign investors. The new Treasury regulations are aimed at further enhancing the bonds' overseas appeal.

More foreign demand for the bonds would help lower the government's cost of financing its huge budget deficit, expected to total about $175 billion in the fiscal year ending Sept. 30.

Mr. Regan said that the Treasury, as well as other government agencies that issue debt, will be able to sell parts of its bond issues in special forms designed to appeal to foreign buyers. The "targeted" portion of the issue would pay interest annually, as many foreign investors prefer, rather than semi-annually, as is the U.S. practice.

Bids for the targeted parts will be accepted from overseas banks and securities firms, including foreign offices of U.S. firms, for sale to foreign investors, Mr. Regan said.

The targeted bonds are to be sold in a "special registered form," Mr. Regan said. To gain exemption from the 30-percent tax, certification will have to be provided — both at the time of the purchase and each time that interest is paid — that the owner of the securities is not a U.S. citizen or resident.

The regulations would require that the Treasury be given the identity of the original buyer, normally a securities firm or a bank, but not the identity of subsequent buyers, such as individual foreign investors.

This provision is designed to prevent U.S. citizens from evading the withholding tax, which still applies to their bondholdings.

"The Treasury is going about as far as it can go" in preserving the anonymity of foreign investors, said Robert M. Kock, managing director of Smith Barney, Harris Upham International, the London unit of the big Wall Street securities firm. "The certification requirement is not that onerous."

Penalties will be imposed on anyone who abuses or evades the certification process, Mr. Regan said.

The first auction of such securities could take place as early as late September, with the Treasury's regular sale of four-year notes.

The Treasury also plans to make technical changes that would make it easier for securities firms to convert government securities into so-called zero-coupon issues. Such securities do not pay interest but are sold at a huge discount to their value at maturity. These issues appeal to investors in certain coun-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Opposition State Ruler Is Dismissed by Gandhi

By William Claiborne
Washington Post Service

NEW DELHI — The popularly elected opposition government of the southern Indian state of Andhra Pradesh was dismissed Thursday and replaced with a leadership that pledged constructive cooperation with Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's central government.

The action prompted a walkout by opposition members in the national Parliament in New Delhi who said Mrs. Gandhi had engineered the dismissal. The Andhra Pradesh administration is the second state government to be dismissed since July.

The 19-month-old government of Nandamuri Taraka Rama Rao, a former film idol turned politician, was summarily dismissed by the state governor of Andhra Pradesh and replaced by a dissident leader who has the backing of Mrs. Gandhi's Congress-I Party.

Mr. Rama Rao was swept into office as the state's chief minister in January 1983 on a populist platform. He later led an initiative to unite regional parties in opposition to Mrs. Gandhi.

The politician, nine of his state cabinet ministers and 171 of his loyalist state legislators were arrested and detained in a police station while the new chief minister, N. Bhaskara Rao, was sworn in.

The overthrow followed the toppling last month of the elected government in the northern Indian state of Jammu and Kashmir. The chief minister, Farouk Abdullah, was dismissed and replaced by a political rival supported by the governing Congress-I Party.

Both Mr. Abdullah and Mr. Rama Rao had been accused of engaging in confrontation politics with Mrs. Gandhi's central government.

Under the Indian political system, state chief ministers are the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Reagan Vacation Leaves Advisers Feeling Frayed

By Lou Cannon
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — An adviser to President Ronald Reagan says slip-ups and gaffes by Mr. Reagan during his 19-day California vacation have left his aides jittery and wondering what might happen next.

Ronald Reagan's joke about bombing Russia may hurt his foreign policy advances. Page 3.

White House officials maintain that Mr. Reagan, who returned to Washington on Wednesday, is not in serious trouble. They observe that he holds commanding leads in most public opinion surveys over his Democratic rival, Walter F. Mondale.

Nonetheless, the adviser, speaking on condition that he not be identified, said a profusion of errors in the Reagan camp had left aides unsettled.

The remark that caused the most concern was the joke Mr. Reagan made while testing his voice last Saturday for his weekly radio broadcast. The comment was recorded inadvertently by technicians.

"My fellow Americans, I'm pleased to tell you today that I've signed legislation that will outlaw Russia forever," Mr. Reagan said. "We begin bombing in five minutes."

Officials acknowledge that the comment gave the Russians a propaganda opportunity that they were quick to exploit. But Reagan advisers discounted the domestic political damage, largely on the ground that Americans are accustomed to the president's sense of humor.

Mr. Reagan's joke was not the only concern of his advisers, most of whom are happy that he has ended his vacation and is ready to

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

U.S. Burn Victims' Skin Cultivated' for Grafting

By Lawrence K. Altman
New York Times Service

BOSTON — A medical team has used save two severely burned boy brothers by taking tiny patches of skin from their bodies, growing the patches into larger sheets and grafting them back over the burns.

The researchers say the new technique, in which such skin patches are induced to grow first in test tubes and later on large strips of gauze in a laboratory, could represent a major advance in the treatment of extensive burns, which are among the most painful, costly and difficult to treat of all health problems.

Doctors at Massachusetts General Hospital in Boston who developed the treatment said at a news conference Wednesday that they had used it to replace more than 90 percent of the skin area of each of the young brothers, who were burned over 97 percent of their bodies.

Both Jamie, 6, and Glen Selby, 7, of Casper, Wyoming, still face several years of plastic surgery, physiotherapy and rehabilitation before healing, but doctors expect both to recover from the burns.

Dr. G. Gregory Gallico 3d, a plastic surgeon who heads the research team, said that his team removed tiny portions of healthy skin from under their armpits and the lower abdominal areas.

The new skin took several weeks to grow and "waves of grafts" had to be applied, Dr. Gallico said. However, he added, what eventually developed is smooth, shiny, soft, functions well and does not present the rejection problems inherent in transplanting skin to the patient from the body of another person.

The doctors were cautious in assessing the final significance of the case, since experience with more patients is needed.

The Selby brothers were the ninth and tenth patients to have their burns replaced by their own skin since the technique was developed, on a far more limited scale, in 1978.

The Selby brothers had each suffered third-degree burns, the most severe type, in which skin is destroyed on 80 to 90 percent of the body.

The skin treatment is an unexpected dividend of basic cell research, much of which has been conducted in the laboratory of Dr. Howard Green at Harvard Medical School in Boston. It was his team

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)

The Associated Press

Dr. G. Gregory Gallico of Boston displays a piece of gauze on which a burn victim's skin has been grown for grafting.

Rebel 'Army of the Poor' Gains in Philippines

Insurgents' Forays Spreading From Countryside Into Cities, Towns

By William Branigin
Washington Post Service

CLAVERIA, Philippines — When up to 100 armed men in military uniforms descended on this small town in the hills of northern Mindanao at noon one Saturday about a year ago, the townspeople were initially apprehensive.

The armed men methodically blocked off the streets around the town hall, disarmed the local police there and ransacked the building.

But the people's fears quickly dissipated. The raiders took away a few weapons, some typewriters and a police radio, according to residents. Not a shot was fired, and it was all over in 20 minutes.

Perhaps most impressive, residents said, was the courteous behavior of the armed men.

"They stopped traffic and told people they would not be harmed," said a merchant. "They told them, 'We are the army of the poor. We're only fighting the military.'"

By comparison, the Philippine military had not been so disciplined in Claveria. One unit was withdrawn from the town after residents complained that its soldiers had a habit of firing their guns when drunk, molesting women and getting into brawls.

The Saturday raid on the Claveria town hall, said one resident, "was good propaganda for the other side."

The "other side" is the New People's Army, the military wing of the Communist Party of the Philippines. For 15 years it has been waging a largely rural guerrilla war against the government of President Ferdinand E. Marcos.

But lately the NPA, as the organization is commonly called, has been stepping up its activities, using larger formations of about 300 guerrillas and taking its Maoist-inspired insurgency into Philippine towns and cities.

According to a variety of sources, including government officials, diplomats and some military officers, the New People's Army is steadily winning its battle for the hearts and minds of Filipinos in the countryside. In addition, it has been making inroads with the urban poor, especially here on the troubled southern island of Mindanao.

The Philippines
A Society Adrift
Third of four articles

"The NPA does not confine itself any more to roaming around in the hills and mountains," said one of the organization's political leaders. "Now we go down into the cities."

In fact, displays of force by relatively large groups like the one that swooped into Claveria have become more common since last year, and attacks on police or military targets within city limits have grown more daring, sometimes taking place in daylight.

According to military and other sources, New People's Army raids, assassinations and organizing work have been reported this year in the cities of Cagayan de Oro, Butuan, Davao and Digos, to cite a few.

Some of the sources wonder if the increased urban activity on Mindanao could be a dry run for a campaign in metropolitan Manila, which has been suffering some of the worst effects of the current political and economic crisis.

One indication of the New People's Army's growing strength on Mindanao is the main road across the island from Cagayan de Oro to Davao via Butuan and the Agusan provinces. Most of its military checkpoints were abandoned earlier this year because of repeated insurgent attacks, and revolutionary slogans have been painted on its concrete surface in many places.

While the number of New People's Army fighters remains relatively small — an estimated 10,000 armed guerrillas in a nation of 52 million people — the organization's growth has been acknowledged even by Mr. Marcos.

According to the New People's Army's own figures, the group's armed strength has more than doubled since 1980. The group has made huge gains, its underground literature says, since Mr. Marcos declared martial law in 1972, ostensibly to put down a Communist insurrection. At that time, the group says, it had only 600 armed guerrillas nationwide.

The New People's Army now says it has 20,000 "full-time and part-time guerrillas"

(Continued on Page 5, Col. 6)

Berri's Challenge: Peace, Moderation, With Justice for the Shiites of Lebanon

By Charles P. Wallace
Los Angeles Times Service

BEIRUT — Nabih Berri paced behind his huge desk, speaking rapid-fire Arabic into a telephone wedged between a shoulder and jowl.

Suddenly the electricity clicked off, as it does nearly every day in Beirut, and his office was filled with gloom.

"I am the minister of power and even I have no power," Mr. Berri complained.

The jest could be taken as a sign of Mr. Berri's uncomfortable political predicament three months after joining Lebanon's new government of national unity.

The presence of the 45-year-old lawyer in a top government post is symbolic of the power being wielded these days by the nation's increasingly restive Shiite Moslems. But so far Mr. Berri has obtained few tangible reforms for the Shiites, who constitute the country's poorest class, and their impatience is mounting rapidly.

"Up to now, I can't say that I have accomplished anything wonderful." Mr. Berri noted with typical candor. "I'm not satisfied myself, but I'm opening the road. This is just the preface."

UPI

Nabih Berri

To what extent the moderate, pro-Western Mr. Berri succeeds could have a significant impact on the chances for prolonged peace in Lebanon.

With an estimated 35 percent of the population, the Shiites are generally acknowledged to be the largest religious sect in Lebanon. But, since 1943, the political compromise by which power has been shared among the nation's religious groups has accorded the Shiites third place behind the Christian Maronites and the Sunni Moslems.

After the military successes of Mr. Berri's Amal militia in the latest round of Lebanese fighting, however, he has been intent on upsetting the old way of doing things.

When he was named to the government in May and was offered the ministries of justice, water and *electricity, the less attractive posts* traditionally set aside for Shiites, Mr. Berri threatened to walk out unless he was given more responsibility. A ministry was created at his insistence to cater specifically to southern Lebanon, a mainly Shiite area now occupied by Israeli troops, and for reconstruction.

Mr. Berri used a similar threat to bring about a revamping of the Lebanese Army's command structure, replacing traditional Christian dominance with a committee approach that more accurately reflects the mix of religious factions in the country.

President François Mitterrand of France, who only last autumn ordered the shelling of Shiite military positions by French troops, acknowledged the new order in Lebanon when he welcomed Mr. Berri to the Elysée Palace in March and declared that the Shiites were *the future of Lebanon.*

Although Shiites have a somewhat tarnished image in the West because of the turbulent revolution in predominantly Shiite Iran, Mr. Berri continues, according to Western diplomats, to be a proponent of moderation and gradual change.

He was married to an American from whom he is now divorced, has lived in the United States, and retains a U.S. residence card.

Although he has opposed Christian dominance of the Lebanese political structure, Mr. Berri strongly supports the concept of a unified Lebanon and seems reconciled to maintaining the current political balance for the time being.

The toughest opposition to Mr. Berri's moderate policies often comes not from the Christians and the Sunnis but from within his own Shiite community, especially the clergy.

"Berri's problem is how to deal with these religious fanatics," a prominent Lebanese journalist said. "He is like a man riding a wild horse. The beast has quieted down now, but all it needs is one little kick and it will be off."

There are increasing fears that if Mr. Berri fails to wrest meaningful reforms from the other groups in the government his failure could bolster the position of religious fundamentalists who espouse a radical, Islamic Lebanon.

"The best way to eliminate extremists is to eliminate their cause," Mr. Berri said. "The reason for extremism in Lebanon is the Israeli invasion — take away their water and the extremists will have no swimming pool to swim in."

Two events illustrate Mr. Berri's unconventional approach.

He recently threatened a boycott of government activity unless 5,000 teachers received pay they had been owed for more than a year. It was regarded as a master political stroke because nearly all the teachers were Shiite, and even though the issue was a minor one President Amin Gemayel would seem to be bowing to Mr. Berri's pressure.

At about the same time, Shiite entrepreneurs approached Mr. Berri with a plan to open boat service between Sidon, in Israeli-occupied southern Lebanon, and a port in West Beirut, circumventing Israeli roadblocks on the road south and the Christian-controlled port in East Beirut.

Mr. Berri vetoed the idea, even though it would undoubtedly have enhanced his popularity among southern Shiites. He was concerned that the service would come to symbolize the notion of a partitioned Lebanon.

"Berri really wants to change this place fundamentally, both politically and socially," a Western diplomat said. "Most people don't want to do that. They just want a bigger slice of the pie for themselves."

WORLD BRIEFS

Japan Denies Allegation on Hospitals

TOKYO (Reuters) — A Japanese health official challenged on Thursday allegations that mental patients were widely maltreated and their civil rights violated.

The Health and Welfare Ministry official said 70 percent of forcible commitments were at the request of the patient's family or legal guardian and individuals could appeal through the courts against forcible commitment.

A representative of the New York-based International League for Human Rights had told the United Nations subcommission on human rights in Geneva on Wednesday that beatings occurred regularly in private Japanese mental hospitals and that most patients were forcibly confined for long periods of time.

Bonn Group Rejects Glemp's Charges

BONN (Reuters) — West Germany's Christian Social Union on Thursday rejected charges by Cardinal Jozef Glemp, Poland's Catholic primate, that West German groups were fomenting trouble by supporting the German minority in Poland.

Count Hans Huyn, parliamentary foreign policy spokesman for the Christian Social Union, the second biggest party in the coalition government, said the minority Germans regarded themselves as German because of political conditions in Poland.

People in Poland had for decades been suppressed by a totalitarian system, and natural rights and basic freedoms had been withheld from them, Count Huyn said. Ethnic Germans, who number more than a million, faced additional discrimination and were denied many human rights, such as not being able to educate their children in German, establish cultural groups or import German literature, he added.

Poland Says Talks to Start With U.S.

WARSAW (AP) — The Polish government said Thursday that it had agreed to start talks with the United States on resuming regular commercial air flights and scientific and cultural exchanges between the two countries.

In a statement issued by PAP, the official Polish press agency, Poland said that the "road is still open" to improved relations with the United States following the U.S. decision to lift some sanctions against Poland.

The statement was the first formal and public response to the Aug. 3 announcement by the Reagan administration that it would restore U.S. landing rights to LOT, the Polish national airline, and resume scientific and cultural contacts. The U.S. decision responded to the July 21 general amnesty declared by the Polish parliament under which more than 570 political prisoners have so far been freed from Polish jails.

Scientists Make Plea for Sakharov

WASHINGTON (AP) - A group of 55 Western scientists, including six Nobel Prize winners, has offered to trade places with Yelena G. Bonner, wife of the dissident physicist, Andrei D. Sakharov, if that will convince Soviet officials to let her go abroad for medical help, one of the scientists said Thursday.

Morris Pripstein, a physicist at the Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory in California, said the offer was made on July 31 in a telegram to President Konstantin U. Chernenko, and was being made public only because the Russians had not responded.

Mr. Pripstein said that under the offer, pairs of volunteers would spend a week each in the Soviet Union to serve as "good-faith witnesses" for the Sakharovs. Mr. Sakharov reportedly started a hunger strike on May 2 in an effort to convince the Soviet government to let Mrs. Bonner go abroad for treatment of eye and heart problems.

Police Station in Soweto Is Bombed

JOHANNESBURG (AP) — A bomb exploded Thursday in the offices of the regional police headquarters for Soweto, a black township southwest of Johannesburg, police said. Four officers were injured and a woman employee was missing.

There was no claim of responsibility for the blast. South African officials most often blame such explosions on the African National Congress, the main black nationalist group trying to overthrow the government. The ANC is outlawed in South Africa.

4 Face Death in Soviet Hijacking Try

MOSCOW (AP) — Four Georgians, including a former clergyman and a movie actor, have been sentenced to death in connection with a thwarted hijacking last November in which seven persons were killed, Tass has reported.

The press agency said that a Georgian student had been sent to prison for 14 years for her role and that an employee of the airport in Tiflis, Georgia, had been given a three-year suspended sentence for failing to prevent the hijackers from carrying weapons aboard the plane. A Soviet official said at the time that an armed group had tried to commandeer an Aeroflot plane and have it flown from Tiflis to Turkey.

Soviet sources have said that there were eight would-be hijackers, including one who was killed during a shoot-out on the ground. It was not known what happened to the other two hijackers. The sources and Soviet press reports have said some of the group were the children of prominent Georgian intellectuals and Communist Party officials.

U.S. Rocket Launches 3 Satellites

CAPE CANAVERAL, Florida (AP) — Satellites from the United States, West Germany and Britain were fired into orbit aboard a Delta rocket Thursday to create and observe artificial clouds and an imitation comet as they study the solar wind.

Seventy minutes after the launch, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration reported the rocket had performed well and that the U.S. payload had separated successfully and entered its own orbit. The West German and British craft are to separate Saturday.

The $78 million project, the first in which satellites from three nations were carried on a single rocket, is one of the most complex scientific *satellite missions attempted. Scientists hope to learn how the solar wind* enters the magnetic fields surrounding and protecting Earth and if the wind's electrified particles are the source of radiation in the Van Allen belts. These belts are two zones of charged particles several hundred miles above Earth.

U.S. Jaycees Vote to Accept Women

TULSA, Oklahoma (AP) — The U.S. Jaycees overwhelmingly approved at a special national meeting Thursday a resolution allowing women full membership.

Until now, membership in the 64-year-old organization has been limited to men between the ages of 18 and 36; women could only be members of Jaycees women's groups. Officials said the age restrictions would remain.

The Jaycees had waged a 12-year, $1-million legal fight to bar women from full membership. But the Jaycees' executive committee voted in July to recommend that women be admitted after the U.S. Supreme Court backed on July 3 a challenge by Minnesota Jaycees to the legality of the exclusion of women, contending that the bylaws violated the state's laws prohibiting discrimination in places of public accommodation.

For the Record

Kuwait said Thursday that it was breaking political and economic relations with Liberia because the African nation had resumed diplomatic ties with Israel. Last year, Kuwait severed its ties with Zaire for the same reason. *(AP)*

A federal judge in New York has issued a temporary restraining order to end a five-hour walkout by thousands of Pan American World Airways mechanics, clerks, pilots and other employees over the freezing of the airline's pension fund. *(AP)*

A New York Supreme Court Justice, Robert White, ordered Sotheby's Wednesday not to pay Alexander Guttmann, 82, who allegedly turned over to the auction house rare Jewish books and manuscripts entrusted to him in Nazi Germany 44 years ago, while officials investigate ownership of the works. *(AP)*

At least 31 oil workers were killed Thursday in an explosion on an offshore drilling rig, 500 kilometers (300 miles) north of Rio de Janeiro. Petrobras, Brazil's state-owned oil company, said there were no survivors from the explosion. *(UPI)*

A bomb exploded Thursday at a cultural center in Annecy, in eastern France, injuring five persons. No one claimed responsibility for the attack. *(Reuters)*

Protestants in Belfast Battle Police, Set Fires

The Associated Press

BELFAST — The 200th police officer killed in Northern Ireland's sectarian fighting was buried Thursday as Protestants battled police in what the authorities said was one of the worst outbreaks of violence here in a decade.

Meanwhile, Roman Catholic youths hijacked several *buses and* trucks in West Belfast and set them afire to create roadblocks.

The fighting occurred as the Reverend Paul Kingston, president of Ireland's Methodist Church, warned at the funeral of Sergeant William McDonald of the Royal Ulster Constabulary that violence threatened "our whole community."

It was the fifth straight day of violence since policemen seeking to arrest Martin Galvin, an official of the Irish Northern Aid Committee, an American fund-raising group that supports the Irish Republican Army, clashed with demonstrators. Mr. Galvin attended a Belfast rally on Sunday in defiance of the British government, which had banned him from Northern Ireland, but he escaped arrest.

On Thursday, hundreds of Protestant militants threw gasoline bombs and staged running battles with the predominantly Protestant police force.

Protestant groups set two shops in the predominantly Protestant Shankill Road district afire and erected burning barricades. Others ripped up paving stones and tore down concrete lamp posts and threw the pieces at the police.

The violence began Wednesday, shortly after police clashed with supporters of 47 alleged Protestant terrorists on trial in Belfast's Crown Court.

The defendants face charges that include murder and membership in the outlawed Ulster Volunteer Force.

Sergeant McDonald, 29, was the 2,388th fatality in the Northern Ireland conflict.

United Press International

MINER ARRESTED — A picket outside a coal mine in Yorkshire, England, being arrested after police clashed with striking miners. About 4,000 miners set up a barricade Thursday to prevent two men from going to work despite the strike. Police said no one was hurt.

Likud, Labor Clash at Talks

(Continued from Page 1)

minister-designate, continues his efforts to forge a coalition.

Fifteen parties won seats in the country's 120-seat parliament, the Knesset. Labor led with 44 to Likud's 41.

The latest dispute followed a meeting Wednesday night between party delegations on foreign and defense policies. The focus of argument was a Labor position paper calling for peace talks with Jordan — from which Israel captured the West Bank in 1967 — "without preconditions."

Former President Yitzhak Navon, a Labor member of the Knesset, said in a radio interview that Labor had agreed to drop its earlier demand that Israel negotiate on the basis of United Nations resolutions 242 and 338, which recognize the principle of territorial compromise in return for peace.

Likud insisted on basing talks with Jordan on the 1978 Camp David accords with Egypt, which outline a five-year autonomy plan for 1.3 million Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza.

Labor argued that King Hussein of Jordan did not sign the Camp David agreement and could not be expected to comply with its terms. That would "mean blocking any option of peace with Jordan," Mr. Navon said.

Mr. Shamir's spokesman said Likud may propose a compromise that talks with Jordan not necessarily be based on the Camp David accords. "We can simply say we call on Jordan to join negotiations, period," he said.

On settlement policy, Labor said it would agree to maintaining the settlements already built in the West Bank and Gaza but would not accept a Likud demand to create more of them.

Deputy Prime Minister David Levy, a member of Mr. Shamir's *Likud bloc, said he felt "bitter dis*appointment" after the three-hour session.

Mr. Navon said that if Likud did not alter its positions by the next scheduled meeting on Sunday, "there will be problems."

Mr. Shamir's spokesman, Yossi Ahimeir, said that "serious controversies" arose in Wednesday's talks and that Likud would present compromise positions at the next meeting, set for Sunday.

The Tel Aviv newspaper Ma'ariv said Thursday that Mr. Peres was *growing less certain about chances* of forming a bipartisan government with Likud. On Aug. 5, President Chaim Herzog asked Mr. Peres to try to form a government, under a law that gives him 21 days and a possible extension of 21 days.

Uganda Accuses U.S. Of Undermining Obote

United Press International

KAMPALA, Uganda — Uganda on Thursday accused the United States of waging a campaign to undermine the government of President Milton Obote by allegations of mass murder.

The latest edition of the weekly People newspaper, the official mouthpiece of the ruling Uganda People's Congress Party, quoted a Foreign Ministry official as saying the U.S. criticism of Uganda's human rights record came "as a bolt from the blue."

The newspaper was referring to remarks made by Assistant Secretary of State Elliott Abrams, who last week claimed that up to 200,000 Ugandans have been killed by the military since 1981.

"The wild public utterances by Mr. Abrams came as a bolt from the blue and have disrupted U.S.-Uganda relations," the Foreign Ministry spokesman was quoted as saying.

"They had all the elements of a carefully orchestrated campaign to undermine the authority and image of the Ugandan government," he reportedly added.

In retaliation for the U.S. accusations, the Ugandan government last week suspended a $100,000 *agreement for military aid.*

■ **Lule Criticizes Britain**

The former president of Uganda, Youssef Lule, criticized Britain on Thursday for not publicly condemning what he called blatant human rights violations in his country and widespread killings by the army, Reuters reported from London.

"Britain knows what is happening," the exiled politician said. "Its staff in the high commission can see for themselves since people are being killed in Kampala, the capital."

Britain's Foreign Office said Wednesday that its diplomats in Uganda had found no evidence to substantiate U.S. reports that hundreds of thousands of Ugandans had been killed or forcibly starved.

[The British statement, U.S. government specialists have told The Washington Post, may dilute the pressure that the Reagan administration is trying to put on President Milton Obote to curb alleged army excesses.]

Gandhi Ousts State Official

(Continued from Page 1)

operative heads of government. But governors, answerable to the central government, have broad powers that permit the removal of governments and, when emergencies occur, the dissolution of legislatures.

Incensed by the developments in Andhra Pradesh, opposition members of the two houses of Parliament here staged walkouts, accusing Mrs. Gandhi of flagrantly violating the constitution to secure a political advantage before the national election.

The president of the opposition Lok Dal party, Charan Singh, called the move "totally unconstitutional" and accused Mrs. Gandhi and her party of "murdering democracy."

Mr. Ramo Rao ran into political trouble Tuesday when he returned from a trip to the United States, where he underwent coronary bypass surgery.

Mr. Bhaskara Rao, his finance minister, formed a splinter faction of the governing Telegu Dasam Party, claiming the support of 91 Telegu Dasam members and 58 Congress-I assemblymen.

However, Mr. Rama Rao's supporters maintain he still has a majority in the legislature.

U.S. Eases Rules to Sell Treasury Bonds Abroad

(Continued from Page 1)

tries, notably Japan, that levy lower taxes on capital gains, or profits from the sale of securities, rather than on interest payments.

In addition, the Treasury plans to test the market for a 20-year Treasury bond that it would be able to "call," or redeem early, at any time in the first five years of the bond's life. At present, the Treasury offers a 20-year bond each quarter with no call provision, meaning that the investor is assured that the bond will not be redeemed before it matures.

The call provision would give the Treasury more flexibility to refinance its debt at a cheaper rate if interest rates fall. On the other hand, investors probably would demand a higher yield to compensate them for the loss of their ability to guarantee themselves today's high interest payments for the next 20 years.

As announced last week, the Treasury has no plans to sell bonds in "bearer" form. Bearer bonds, unlike registered bonds, do not require a list identifying the owners of the paper. Such bonds appeal to many European investors who want to retain their anonymity. Bankers say that the Treasury could have widened demand for its securities by offering bearer bonds to such investors. But many U.S. congressmen have objected that bearer bonds would encourage tax evasion.

Mr. Regan disclosed Thursday that government agencies, as well as the Treasury, would be barred from selling bearer issues.

He said no decision had been made on whether securities firms would be allowed to sell their own bearer securities backed by U.S. government paper. A group led by Salomon Brothers Inc., the New York investment bank, *last week* bought $1.7 billion of Treasury bonds to back up sales of bearer securities to foreigners. Mr. Regan said that securities already issued will not be affected by whatever regulations the Treasury adopts on the matter.

Bankers in Europe said the Treasury regulations were about as expected. Some said that they were encouraged that the Treasury apparently will not require foreign buyers of the targeted issues to identify themselves but only to certify that they are not subject to U.S. taxes.

Reagan Vacation Leaves Advisers Feeling Frayed

(Continued from Page 1)

immerse himself in the political campaign. Among other vacation incidents that left the advisers wincing were:

- An admission by his deputy chief of staff, Michael K. Deaver, in an NBC television interview that Mr. Reagan sometimes naps during cabinet meetings. Other aides were not reassured by what one of them called "Deaver's confession" that he also sometimes sleeps during "boring" cabinet sessions.
- Administration clumsiness in responding to Mr. Mondale's contention that Mr. Reagan has a secret plan to raise taxes.
- *Mr. Reagan's general disasso*ciation from political issues while he rode horses and cleared brush at his mountaintop ranch near Santa Barbara. The president's aides were less than pleased when Mr. Reagan, who apparently did not hear a question about arms control, had to be fed an answer by his wife, Nancy.

Mr. Reagan's vacation was planned last spring, long before his advisers had focused on the campaign. In retrospect, they say they wish Mr. Reagan had vacationed during the Democratic National Convention in July.

Longtime associates were uncomfortably reminded of August 1980, when Mr. Reagan frittered away a lead over President Jimmy Carter in the political polls by endorsing the teaching of creationism, describing the Vietnam War as a "noble cause" and undermining a trip by Mr. Bush to the People's Republic of China with praise for Taiwan.

This time Mr. Reagan's advisers are divided on the question of whether his disengaged style of vacationing caused him serious political damage or simply reinforced his image as a secure and popular leader.

Unlike some of his predecessors, the president made no pretense that he was taking a "working vacation," a trait some aides consider admirable. But others worry that *Mr. Reagan, 73, has raised the* question of whether he would be a full-time president during a second term.

Reagan intimates deny that he is slowing down. Among other things, they point out, his work habits have changed little since he was first elected governor of California in 1966.

But Mr. Reagan's proclivity for saying whatever comes into his head discomfits his advisers, they say, no matter what the polls tell them about November.

■ **New Joke by Reagan**

Mr. Reagan tried another joke Thursday, The Associated Press reported from Washington.

In a meeting with Jewish leaders, according to Edgar Bronfman, president of the World Jewish Congress, "he was off-handed and with a very big smile he said that he had to go into a cabinet meeting and that he certainly was not going to bomb Russia in the next five minutes."

De Lorean Is Cleared

(Continued from Page 1)

a sports car called the De Lorean. But his plant in Northern Ireland, which received £77 million ($101 million) in British government funds since 1978, had financial problems. By the summer of 1982, it was in receivership.

It was then that he encountered James Timothy Hoffman, a man he knew as a former neighbor, not as the U.S. government informant he was.

The government said Mr. De Lorean had solicited a drug deal. His defense said he had been "set up" by Mr. Hoffman and government agents dazzled by the idea of a celebrity drug case.

[Despite the acquittal, Mr. De Lorean's legal troubles with federal prosecutors may not be over, the Los Angeles Times reported. A federal grand jury in Detroit has been *investigating him* for months in connection with a missing $17.65 million paid by two De Lorean companies into a Panamanian-registered corporation with a post office box address in Switzerland.]

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Republican Platform Framers Reject Tax Increase, Criticize Fed Actions

By David S. Broder and Bill Peterson
Washington Post Service

DALLAS — With a swipe at the Federal Reserve Board, the Republican platform committee has finished work on a plank that rejected tax increases and promised to deal with deficits through spending cuts and economic growth.

A pair of last-minute amendments Wednesday, limiting the expansion of Individual Retirement Accounts and softening support for a "flat tax," removed the major objections of the White House.

Former Transportation Secretary Drew Lewis, President Ronald Reagan's representative here, said, "We are satisfied with the platform."

Despite Mr. Lewis's comments, the economic plank provides the president with less room to maneuver on the question of tax increases than had been hoped for by the White House. The language opposing increases goes beyond Mr. Reagan's statements on the subject.

The platform is a statement of policies that all party members are, in principle, pledged to follow. In practice, candidates freely deviate from the platform with policy statements of their own.

Mr. Lewis also said the White House and the Treasury Department were "uncomfortable" with platform language saying that "destabilizing actions" by the Federal Reserve Board's must stop. But he said he recognized that it was "totally impossible" to remove the language.

That language, part of a section that also said "the gold standard may be a useful mechanism" for stabilizing monetary policy, was the handiwork of Representative Jack Kemp of New York.

At Wednesday's platform session, Mr. Kemp criticized the Federal Reserve for allegedly preventing interest rates from coming down.

"We don't expect a Federal Reserve policy to elect Reagan," he said, "but we don't want one to defeat him."

Mr. Lewis said Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan and other administration officials felt that as long as there was adequate money in the economy and inflation rates were down "they do not want to interfere with the Federal Reserve System or criticize it."

Later Wednesday, the platform committee adopted an amendment to the agriculture plank, taking another shot at the Fed, saying that reform of the Federal Reserve System was one step toward lowering interest rates.

The draft language endorsing a "flat tax" was rewritten overnight to make it clear that such an approach was just one option in the "tax reform" Mr. Reagan has promised in 1985.

The rewritten section, adopted unanimously Wednesday, says:

"The Republican Party pledges to continue our efforts to lower tax rates, change and modernize the tax system and eliminate the incentive-destroying effects of graduated tax rates. We therefore support tax reform that will lead to a fair and simple tax system, and believe a modified flat tax — with specific exemptions for such items as mortage interest — is a most promising approach."

The White House also obtained an amendment limiting the promised expansion of Individual Retirement Accounts to spouses, instead of making the tax-deductible retirement savings available to all family members, including children.

Mr. Lewis said the White House had decided to accept platform provisions promising to abolish the "windfall profits" tax on oil and gas and to double personal income tax exemptions to $2,000.

Earlier, he had bowed to Mr. Kemp and others who eliminated what they called "loopholes" in the platform language barring any 1985 tax increase as part of a deficit reduction package.

The platform says, "We favor reducing deficits by continuing and expanding the strong economic recovery brought about by the policies of this administration and by eliminating wasteful and unnecessary government spending."

■ **Moderates Lose on Prayer**

The Republican platform committee Thursday rejected an effort by moderates to strip from the campaign document a plank asserting the right of pupils "to engage in voluntary prayer in schools," The Associated Press reported.

The 66-26 vote rebuffed an effort against the prayer plank by Senator Lowell P. Weicker Jr., a committee member from Connecticut, who successfully led opposition in the Senate earlier this year to a proposed constitutional amendment on school prayer.

The Associated Press

CLEANING UP — About 325 tons of ticker tape and paper were swept up by a New York sanitation crew after a Broadway parade Broadway on Wednesday for U.S. athletes who won medals in the Olympic Games. The parade was marred when scaffolding collapsed, injuring 101 people in a crowd estimated at more than 2 million.

Reagan's Gaffe on Bombing Russia May Hurt Foreign Policy Advances

By Hedrick Smith
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan's gaffe about bombing the Soviet Union has risked tarnishing recent foreign policy advances and undercutting efforts by the administration to position Mr. Reagan better in the foreign policy area for the election campaign.

In response to a formal Soviet statement calling the president's remark "unprecedentedly hostile" toward the Soviet Union, the State Department accused Moscow on Wednesday of "blowing this subject way out of proportion for propaganda purposes."

But privately, top officials and some Republican strategists acknowledge that they winced over Mr. Reagan's remark last Saturday. After working for months to show the president in a more conciliatory stance and put the onus on Moscow for the chill in relations, some officials were concerned that he had unintentionally touched off new uneasiness in Western Europe and done political damage at home.

During a voice check in preparation for his regular weekly radio broadcast Saturday, Mr. Reagan remarked: "My fellow Americans, I am pleased to tell you I just signed legislation which outlaws Russia forever. We begin bombing in five minutes."

Although White House officials asserted the statement was an off-the-record jest, aides to Walter F. Mondale, the Democratic challenger, asserted that Mr. Reagan had undone the benefits of recent diplomatic maneuvering with the Kremlin. Some suggested he had revived the image of hard hostility to Moscow conveyed by his speech in Orlando, Florida, on March 8, 1983, in which he called the Soviet Union an "evil empire."

"The president undid the last four months with one off-the-cuff remark," said one Mondale strategist, speaking privately. "It brings back the whole idea of his 'evil empire' speech."

While acknowledging that the remark was an embarrassment, some State Department and White House officials asserted that it would not have lasting impact. "The people who think the president is a warmonger see this as

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confirmation," one official said. "Most people do not think he's a warmonger and they know this was just a flip remark."

But some Republicans close to Mr. Reagan were doubtful the controversy would end until the president himself had addressed the issue. "Sometime he's going to have to respond," said a knowledgeable Republican. "He's going to be asked about it the next time he's out in public."

"I'm sure there's no one who regrets this more, who's kicking himself more than Ronald Reagan," said the presidential associate, who noted that on other occasions Mr. Reagan had gotten into trouble with off-the-cuff quips.

"He has a habit of using self-mocking humor about his warmonger image and his image of being unfair to the poor," the Republican said. "He uses his humor to show that he's sensitive to the issues. He'll make statements that he knows will jangle people and that would horrify his aides if they were made in public. He uses it to pull people's legs."

The latest incident came against a backdrop of improvements in the foreign policy field for Mr. Reagan. As the election year began, Reagan political strategists regarded foreign policy as his most vulnerable area and they moved to improve his position.

In January, opinion polls showed that the most worrisome and politically explosive issue was the presence of U.S. Marines in Lebanon. But that ended when Mr. Reagan pulled the contingent out of Beirut in February.

Central America replaced Lebanon as the biggest trouble spot, especially with the mining of Nicaraguan harbors by U.S.-directed rebels. But the mining was stopped and the White House has backed off seeking more funds for the rebels. U.S. military maneuvers in Honduras were scaled down.

Secretary of State George P. Shultz flew to Nicaragua on June 1 for talks with Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of the Nicaraguan junta. Mr. Ortega said recently that he was impressed with proposals in follow-up diplomatic sessions and that they could lead to a negotiated solution of the regional war in Central America.

On a parallel track, congressional sentiment has turned more favorable on Mr. Reagan's Salvadoran policy since the election of José Napoleón Duarte as president in May. Last week, for example, Mr. Reagan won an important legislative victory when Congress voted to give El Salvador an extra $70 million in military aid this year.

In Soviet-U.S. relations, the administration has been unable to break the deadlock. But officials believe the president has improved his political position by taking a more flexible public stance on terms for a summit meeting and by responding positively to Soviet proposals in late June for talks on limiting anti-satellite weapons.

While the president's bombing quip does not affect policy gains in Central America, it may have further damaged the already dimmed prospects for arms talks with Moscow. The Soviet statement on Wednesday accused him of having "blabbed out" real attitudes that "he was recently forced to keep silent on in the context of his election campaign."

Some Salvador Officers Oppose General's Call For More U.S. Trainers

By Dan Williams
Los Angeles Times Service

SAN SALVADOR — Several Salvadoran military officers, including members of the high command, have reacted negatively to recent suggestions by General Paul F. Gorman, commander of the U.S. Southern Command, that more U.S. trainers are needed.

"It is neither appropriate nor necessary," one Salvadoran officer said. Another said, "No more advisers are needed unless the number of our own troops is increased."

U.S. military officers in El Salvador are reviewing the role of the 55 American trainers stationed in El Salvador. Some Salvadoran officers, according to foreign as well as Salvadoran military people, are chafing under the watchful eyes of the U.S. personnel, who train troops and evaluate their battle performance against leftist guerrillas.

Recently, as a U.S. military trainer wandered through the corridors of a Salvadoran brigade headquarters, the brigade commander wondered aloud about the American's role.

"I think, more than anything, he is a spy," the Salvadoran officer said, sighing. "It doesn't bother me, though he always wants to know what time I leave and when I come back."

The Salvadorans have been particularly critical of the presence of U.S. Army lieutenant colonels overseeing half a dozen regional headquarters. Instead of such high-ranking officers, the Salvadorans would generally prefer to have lower-ranking U.S. personnel with technical expertise.

Speaking of the trainers, a ranking U.S. military official in El Salvador said the Salvadorans want the Americans to "define in detail what those folks are doing out there." He added: "Some feel a little uncomfortable having a senior officer out there, although others prefer it because of the officers' combat experience. It's an honest debate."

He sought to dispel any hint of controversy, saying, "It's something evolutionary, not revolutionary."

Among the proposals being discussed is that of preparing more Salvadorans to take charge of training their own troops. Most Salvadoran soldiers are now trained at a U.S. camp in Honduras. The cost of eight weeks' training there is $230,000 per 1,000-man battalion, compared with about $60,000 in El Salvador.

The presence of Salvadoran troops at the camp is a political irritant in Honduras because of an old dispute that led to war between the two nations in 1969 and has been the cause of border clashes in the years since.

The Reagan administration limited the trainers to 55 in an effort to assuage congressional fears that greater U.S. involvement would lead to combat intervention of the sort that developed in Vietnam. General Gorman recently proposed that the number of trainers be raised to 125. He had made the request before, but the White House had rejected it.

About half the trainers are grouped into four mobile training teams, instructing Salvadorans in the use of rifles and mortars and other skills. The others, assigned to military headquarters, grade the performance of the U.S.-trained troops and advise the Salvadorans on coordinating their command.

Mondale Asserts Reagan Is 'Cooking' the Budget

By Paul Taylor
Washington Post Service

LOUISVILLE, Kentucky — Walter F. Mondale has ridiculed the Reagan administration's new budget deficit projections as a collection of "fanciful thoughts that do not relate to reality."

"You've heard of cookbooks," he told a partisan crowd of several thousand people Wednesday at the Kentucky State Fair. "This is a cooked book. It's been in the oven for several months and it's all blue smoke and mirrors."

The document to which he referred was an Office of Management and Budget report, released Wednesday, that estimates that the fiscal 1989 deficit will drop to $161.7 billion, assuming no changes in current policies.

The nonpartisan Congressional Budget Office, whose estimates are generally well-regarded, has projected a $263-billion deficit. Most of the difference is due to the differing assumptions about interest rates.

The Democratic nominee has not released details of his budget plan, but a balance sheet he proposed in January, when calling for the deficit to be cut only by half, suggested $70 billion in reductions in defense spending, health care costs and agricultural support programs; $60 billion in new taxes on corporations and individuals who earn more than $60,000; and $30 billion in new spending on education and programs to increase trade competitiveness.

Mr. Mondale contrasted what he described as his "honesty, straight talk and candor" on the deficits with President Ronald Reagan's "resorting again to voodoo economics."

In Washington, the Senate minority leader, Robert C. Byrd, Democrat of West Virginia, said: "This is just another example of the administration using phony numbers and unrealistic assumptions to jimmy their budget figures."

Representative James R. Jones, an Oklahoma Democrat and chairman of the House Budget Committee, called the figures the administration's latest "voodoo magic" and said that "the danger to the American people of this sort of exercise is that incorrect analysis will lead to incorrect policy."

The speaker of the House, Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., Democrat of Massachusetts, called the administration's report "Bonzo budget projections." Mr. O'Neill was referring to a monkey with whom Mr. Reagan appeared in several films.

Loud heckling by half a dozen supporters of the Reverend Jesse L. Jackson was the only sour note Mr. Mondale encountered Wednesday.

Mattie Jones, a Jackson supporter from Louisville, said the protest had been triggered by Mr. Mondale's comment Tuesday expressing frustration over the conditions Mr. Jackson has posed for his active support this fall.

However, Mr. Mondale got some encouraging news in Kentucky. On Wednesday afternoon, eight high-level Jackson supporters attended a Democratic unity meeting with Mr. Mondale, Governor Martha Layne Collins and Senator Walter D. Huddleston, Democrat of Kentucky.

Mr. Mondale's schedule for Wednesday had originally called for him to make a stop in Macon, Georgia. The trip was canceled Tuesday after most of the state's top Democratic leaders reported that they were busy.

■ **Budget Deficit Estimates**

Jane Seaberry of The Washington Post reported earlier from Washington:

The administration projected a budget deficit for fiscal 1985 of $166.9 billion if its policy proposals were adopted and $172.4 billion if current policies were maintained.

Those totals drop to $165.5 billion in 1986 with the new policies and $174.2 billion without. They rise to $172.6 billion in 1987 and $184.8 billion with no further action on the deficit.

The figures through 1987 are all lower than those projected in the president's budget last winter. At that time, the administration projected a deficit of $152 billion in 1988 and $123.4 billion for 1989.

The deficit for 1988 was revised upward in the midyear review to $159.7 billion if policy proposals were passed and to $176 billion if they were not. The 1989 deficit would be $139.3 billion with the proposals and $161.7 without them, the administration said.

The congressional office said that, using its economic assumptions and granting passage of the administration's proposed policies, the deficit would be $176 billion in 1985, $190 billion in 1986, $204 billion in 1987, $220 billion in 1988 and $263 billion in 1989.

U.S. Taxpayer Argues IRS Is Too Generous

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — In the unlikeliest of tax disputes, a Virginia businessman and his accountant have squared off with the Internal Revenue Service over their attempts to persuade the agency it made a mistake in June when it sent the businessman a $9,000 refund.

The businessman, Bill Bear, owner of Cristar Garage Doors and Controls in Tysons Corner, says he is not owed the money, and his accountant agrees. The IRS is just as insistent the refund is due him. "I have two letters from them trying to convince me it's mine," Mr. Bear said this week.

"Everybody tells me I'm crazy not to just take the money, put it in the bank and get the interest — everybody but my accountant," he said.

The accountant said he knew that sooner or later the IRS would realize its mistake and come looking for back charges on the interest if Mr. Bear deposited the check. At the moment, he is pulling together "the documentation" to prove his client should not have gotten the money, which IRS says is a refund on payroll taxes.

Georgi Boreskov, Chemist, Is Dead

United Press International

MOSCOW — Georgi Boreskov, 77, a member of the Soviet Academy of Sciences and director of the Siberian Institute of Catalysis died Sunday, Tass said Wednesday.

Mr. Boreskov, a doctor of chemical sciences, had been director of the Institute of Catalysis in Novosibirsk, a Siberian research and university town, since 1958.

■ *Other death:*

Roy McMullen, 73, an author and authority on art whose books included "Art, Affluence and Alienation," "The World of Marc Chagall," "Victorian Outsider, a Biography of J.A.M. Whistler," "Mona Lisa, the Picture and the Myth," and a just completed biography of Degas, on Aug. 5 of a heart attack in Paris. Mr. McMullen was the chief of the copy desk of the Paris edition of The New York Herald Tribune, where he worked from 1945 to 1963.

Kuwait Signs Arms Deal With Russia

By Herbert H. Denton
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Kuwait and the Soviet Union have signed a major arms agreement that was negotiated last month to improve Kuwaiti air defenses against potential attacks by Iran.

An announcement in Kuwait of the signing of the agreement on Wednesday came after the United States refused to sell Stinger anti-aircraft rockets to the Gulf state.

A Kuwaiti diplomat in Washington said the Soviet package of surface-to-surface and surface-to-air missiles and other arms would cost about $327 million.

Soviet military advisers will be allowed to go to Kuwait for the first time to assemble the equipment, operate it and train Kuwaiti personnel, according to the agreement.

U.S. officials were caught off guard by earlier reports that the agreement was in the works.

Robert C. McFarlane, the White House national security adviser, said of the earlier reports, "I don't think it's true."

He warned that such an agreement could be destabilizing to Kuwait and spoke of "evidence of Kuwait's interest in avoiding" a major arms deal with the Soviet Union. Mr. McFarlane made no comment Wednesday.

The signing of the agreement followed a trip to Moscow last month by Kuwait's defense minister, Sheikh Salem al-Sabah, who initialed it.

In Washington in June, Sheikh Sabah had requested the shoulder-fired Stinger missiles but the deal was blocked after supporters of Israel objected. They argued that the missiles might fall into the possession of Palestinian guerrillas.

The administration had promised, however, to sell Kuwait the Hawk surface-to-air missile, low-altitude radar surveillance balloons, and technology to give Kuwait almost instantaneous intelligence from U.S. Airborne Warning and Control Aircraft System planes assigned to Saudia Arabia to monitor the Gulf. Kuwait has agreed to purchase only the AWACS technology, officials said.

The Reagan administration had discussed an $82-million air-defense package, but U.S. officials said Wednesday that Kuwait recently indicated that the U.S. technology it intended to buy would probably cost less than half that.

Kuwait, with a population of 1.6 million, adjoins the Iranian-Iraqi battlefield and has been considered the most likely target if Iran decided to expand its retaliation for Iraqi attacks.

In Moscow last month, Sheikh Sabah praised the Soviet Union for "denying us nothing in their arsenal," but he insisted that the arms agreement "carries no political overtones."

$14.5 Million for Candidates

United Press International

WASHINGTON — Special interest groups gave U.S. Senate candidates more than $14.5 million in campaign contributions over the last 18 months, according to Common Cause, a national citizen's lobbying group. Most of that sum went to the 29 senators seeking reelection this fall, Common Cause said.

Soviet Union Supplying Bulk of Nicaragua's Oil

By Robert J. McCartney
Washington Post Service

MANAGUA — The Soviet Union has replaced Mexico as Nicaragua's principal oil supplier during the first part of this year, industry and diplomatic sources said this week.

Mexico reduced shipments beginning in January because of delays in payments by the Nicaraguans, Mexican officials said. At that time, other sources said, the Soviet Union stepped in to fill the gap.

The shift appears to be the Sandinist government's greatest step toward economic cooperation with Moscow, which already provides arms to Nicaragua.

The Soviet Union supplied about 60 percent of Nicaragua's oil in the first three months of this year, according to two sources in Managua who asked to remain anonymous. A U.S. official and a Latin American diplomat, both in Central America but outside Nicaragua, also reported that the Soviet Union had become Nicaragua's main oil supplier in the first half of the year.

Nicaragua publicly espouses a nonaligned foreign policy. It sent a team to the Los Angeles Olympic Games despite the Soviet-led boycott. But the Sandinist government has drawn hostility from the United States for its links with the Soviet bloc and Salvadoran leftist guerrillas.

Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of Nicaragua's junta, insisted in an interview on Aug. 10 that Mexico would supply 70 percent to 80 percent of his country's oil for all of 1984. But he said he was uncertain which country had supplied the bulk of the oil for the first half. Official sources in Managua and Mexico City, however, said they were unaware of plans for Mexico to sell Nicaragua that much oil this year.

In the first six months of 1984, Nicaragua received slightly more than one million barrels of crude oil and petroleum products from the Soviet Union, compared with 484,000 barrels from Mexico, according to a source with access to Nicaragua's official figures. Those figures included a forecast that the Soviet Union would supply more than 65 percent of crude and petroleum products for all of 1984, with Mexico providing the remainder.

Mexico provided Nicaragua virtually all of its oil in 1983, but Agustín Gutiérrez, a spokesman for Mexico's Foreign Ministry, said Tuesday that there had been "a delay" in shipments in the first part of this year because of Nicaraguan payments problems.

Mexico sent shipments estimated at 3 million barrels or more in 1983, compared with a forecast of less than 1.2 million barrels this year.

Mexico's move appeared likely to please the Reagan administration, which has urged Mexico privately to back off from its diplomatic support for Nicaragua.

Burn Victims' Skin 'Cultivated' for Grafting

(Continued from Page 1)

hat grew the skin used in the 10 burn cases.

In each case, the doctors took the skin patches and ground them them into millions of component cells, adding substances that helped them grow in test tubes.

After 10 days, the skin cells from the burn patient grew into a small sheet and the researchers repeated the process to harvest even more. The second harvest yielded sheets measuring two by three inches (5.08 by 7.62 centimeters).

In three to four weeks the researchers were able to produce about a square yard (0.8 of a square meter) of skin for each boy. Dr. Gallico and his surgical colleague, Dr. Nicholas E. O'Connor, applied the new skin in repeated operations.

Dr. Carolyn C. Compton, a pathologist, said she had periodically examined under the microscope specimens of the new skin and had found that the body formed scar tissue as part of the normal healing process.

Dr. Compton said the skin grown in test tubes did not contain the dermis, which is the deepest layer and which doctors believed was necessary in grafting to form functional skin.

The body may respond to the test-tube skin by producing dermis, although researchers are not now sure it is "absolutely necessary."

56 Killed in Collapse Of Rail Bridge in India

The Associated Press

NEW DELHI — A railroad bridge in central Madhya Pradesh state collapsed Thursday and five train cars plunged into a river, reportedly killing 56 persons.

A Railway Ministry spokesman said 104 people were hurt when the cars fell into the river near Baghat, 490 miles (792 kilometers) south of New Delhi.

Herald Tribune INTERNATIONAL
Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

The Joke Wasn't Funny

Life isn't fair, presidents like to tell us, and especially is it not fair to presidents. There are so many things we can do that presidents cannot. Presidents cannot stand in the rain and wait for a bus, for example. They cannot be told there are no tables available in the restaurant. They cannot spend two days on the phone trying to find out why the trash wasn't collected. They cannot miss a plane. A miserable life, really, when you consider its deprivations, and we have not even mentioned the most egregious unfairness of all: Presidents cannot make nuclear bombing jokes.

This last is most unfair because it is discriminatory. Just about everyone else in America — except perhaps the Pentagon brass — is free to tell such jokes. You say nuclear bombing jokes are not funny and should not be permitted from anyone? Nonsense. No one thinks prospective nuclear slaughter is funny, but from Stanley Kubrick (of "Dr. Strangelove" fame) to editorial cartoonists, with stops in between for all the mad-military and lunky-Russian satires and cabaret skits, the idiocy of our nuclear predicament (and of some of those on whom we have depended to save us from it) has been a source of bitter, ironic and sometimes desperate laughter. It is one of the ways people have of staying sane.

But presidents cannot participate in the wisecracking. It will not be tolerated at home and it will not be tolerated abroad.

There is a very good reason for this. Presidents are the ones — the only ones — who are empowered to make the bombs go off. They have the keys and the codes and the authority. And that means, in a horrendous, burdensome sense which perhaps none of the rest of us can understand, that they also have the responsibility. The trade-off here is fairly simple: We respect the responsibility and the burden of those who bear it; we require in return that they respect our sensibilities and our need to know that they are serious.

That understanding is what was violated by the president's hair-raising, microphone-testing "joke" about bombing the Russians the other day. We hate to be so somber about it, but the joke wasn't funny.

— *THE WASHINGTON POST.*

"There are those who say we should broaden our base. To them I say, "Fat chance!"'

The Sakharovs: Blackmail?

Andrei Sakharov's condition remains obscure. We do not know whether he is recovering from the hunger strike he reportedly began on May 2, whether he is well or even whether he is alive. To these basic factual questions there exists only the Soviet government's unconfirmed and unacceptable answers.

Its policy of isolating the dissident physicist — a policy exemplified by the continuing house arrest of the woman who first brought word of his hunger strike from Gorki, his place of internal exile — is working with chilling totalitarian efficiency. No credible word about him has been received in more than three months. His family has been unable to communicate with him or learn about him. He could be away in a distant galaxy.

In painful contrast and almost certainly by official design, the situation of Mrs. Sakharov, Yelena Bonner, is becoming increasingly clear.

The other day the KGB found a way — one must assume this is how it happened — to confirm that she is due to go on trial at the end of August charged with "defamation of the Soviet state and social system," a charge commonly brought against dissidents.

The maximum penalty, which is pretty much a sure thing in cases like this one, is three years in a labor camp. In a few weeks' time she could be away not in a distant galaxy but in a scarcely less remote part of the Gulag, the immense Soviet prison-camp system.

It is necessary to pause and back off a bit to comprehend what it is that has brought Andrei Sakharov perhaps to death's door, and his wife conceivably to the door of the Gulag.

What fantastic, unspeakable offenses have they committed to justify their treatment? Actually, their "crimes" come down to the simple, binding act of mutual devotion.

Mr. Sakharov went on a fast as the last way left to him to induce the authorities to let his wife go abroad for a brief medical and family visit. Yelena Bonner appears to have done nothing other than contemplate seeking refuge at the American embassy in Moscow, where she could have publicized her husband's hunger strike and prepare to go abroad safely and quickly if the strike had succeeded.

We are witness here to the playing out of two opposing notions of family.

The Sakharovs' idea is that of two people, bound by a love hardened in adversity, who have contemplated or done what they had to do in order to keep faith with each other.

The Kremlin's idea is that of a system that sees in human attachments the stuff of state manipulation and control.

Apparently, in short, the Soviet authorities are threatening Yelena Bonner with a political trial and a three-year prison term by way of compelling certain concessions, or confessions, from Andrei Sakharov.

— *THE WASHINGTON POST.*

Galvin and Free Speech

Restraining free speech is always risky in a democracy, no matter what the provocation. By ignoring the risks in Northern Ireland, the British government set itself up for a disaster — as James Prior, the responsible minister, has the grit to concede. He accepts full responsibility for what he admits was a "bad mistake" in first barring the entry of Martin Galvin and then ordering his arrest at the Roman Catholic nationalist rally in which blundering police killed a demonstrator with a plastic bullet.

Mr. Galvin was on vacation from his job as a lawyer in New York City's Sanitation Department. He has been a leader of the Northern Irish Aid Committee, which raises funds for the illegal Irish Republican Army. One may deplore his views while defending his right to advocate them, even in Northern Ireland.

When Mr. Galvin appeared, British police immediately tried to arrest him. They acted properly, according to the city's chief constable, Sir John Hermon, by firing over the heads of people blocking their path. What proved the correctness of this approach, he insisted, was that "Martin Galvin did not speak."

But no utterance by Mr. Galvin could have caused as much havoc as the force used to silence him. When police wade into a hostile crowd firing even plastic bullets, someone is likely to die. The someone here was Sean Downes, bringing to 15 the number of people killed over the years by plastic and rubber British bullets. On the scale of horror, these deaths weigh against the memory of hundreds of civilians and soldiers murdered by the IRA's own form of plastic — bombs.

With hindsight, Mr. Prior acknowledges that it would have been wiser to issue a visa. But the tendency to try to control speech is hard to resist. The Reagan administration has also tried to bar entry to "controversial" visitors to the United States, including leaders of Sinn Fein, the political arm of the IRA.

New York's Mayor Edward Koch offers a sounder example. Mr. Galvin's job should not be in jeopardy, he holds, simply because of his views. Plenty of public employees hold strong views on other troubled places, like the Middle East or South Africa. By making clear that advocacy itself does not disqualify Mr. Galvin from a city job, the mayor makes a point about free speech that, until Mr. Prior spoke up, somehow escaped the British government.

— *THE NEW YORK TIMES.*

Other Opinion

Making 'a Farce of His Office'

It was only a joke, of course. But a tasteless joke, certain to have costly consequences on the public diplomacy that the Reagan administration has been directing to the European allies and the Soviet Union. The gag showed that on the subject of nuclear weapons, as on so many other matters, Ronald Reagan is a thoughtless president.

A serious question is whether the country wants a thoughtful president. Relations with Russia are not the only area where Mr. Reagan makes a farce of his office. The clownish features of the Reagan administration hardly need cataloging. What is worth pondering is why the American people seem so disposed to put up with a joker in the White House.

My own feeling is that the country is off on a new round of unbridled materialism. Greed, never far from the surface in American life, is making another comeback. After the dismal years of Jimmy Carter, many Americans are sick and tired of small-minded preaching about national responsibilities. We want to swing free, and the kind of leader we like is one who makes light of traditional restraints.

— *Syndicated columnist Joseph Kraft.*

FROM OUR AUG. 17 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1909: Japanese and Chinese Clash

PEKING — Another affair in Manchuria, growing out of an attack by Japanese soldiers at Chientao on Chinese gendarmes, was reported [on Aug. 16] by the Governor of Kirin. Chinese patrols were assaulted by Japanese soldiers, and Colonel Hu, the Chinese commandant, was advised. He hastened to the scene and was attacked and pursued to the Yamen at Lu-Tao-Kou, where he was surrounded by a Japanese party. The Yamen was in a state of siege when the runners left the scene with the news. The Chinese are convinced that these attacks form part of a Japanese plan to manufacture a pretext for military occupation of the disputed territory.

1934: World Is to End on Sept. 10

ZION CITY, Illinois — Wilbur Glenn Voliva, overseer of the cult here which believes that the world is flat, instructed his disciples [on Aug. 16] to be prepared for the end of the world on or about September 10. He ordered all of the faithful to gather in Shiloh Tabernacle on that day to feast and listen to trumpets announcing the Lord's coming. Voliva's previous predictions have usually gone askew, but his flock has never lost faith in him. He made a trip around the world from east to west several years ago and although he arrived back at Zion City after traveling steadily away from it, he declared there must be some trick in it. For him and his followers the world still is flat.

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83-84

The Green Revolution Has Side Effects in Punjab

By Richard Critchfield

WASHINGTON — You might call it a chain of cause and effect. After 18 years the green revolution of India's Punjab has created an identity crisis in Sikhism. In turn, that is feeding the political crisis and the violence that has taken several hundred lives this year alone in northern India. At bottom, this has to do with the breakdown of the Sikh caste system. (Caste was outlawed when India gained its independence in 1947, but it endures in practice.)

All the dramatis personae of the continuing Punjabi crisis — the extremists, the political reformers, the president of India, the generals, even the mutinous soldiers — are upper-caste Sikhs, or Jats. Conspicuously out of sight and out of mind have been lower-caste Sikhs, or Untouchables, now called Harijans, or "children of God" — the name that Mahatma Gandhi gave them.

That Sikhism has caste at all is an anomaly. Its 16th-century founder, Guru Nanak, wanted to combine the best of Hinduism and Islam into a new religion based on human equality and the rejection of caste. The Sikhs' holy scriptures, an anthology of 6,000 hymns, say: "The Hindus are of four castes, but they are all of one seed . . . How can one amongst them be high and another low?"

Yet history and economic circumstance produced in the Sikh peasantry a caste system in direct contradiction to the religious teaching. In every Punjabi village, landless Sikh Harijans exchanged their labor in largely subsistence agriculture in return for grain and fodder provided by landowning Sikh Jats. In what was called the jajmani system, the Harijans, divided into Chamars (leather workers) and Mazhbis (barn cleaners), did most of the actual farm work. Jats sometimes worked side by side with them or just supervised.

In village temples, Jats and Harijans worshiped together; outside, discrimination was constant. Harijans could eat at Jat homes only if they squatted subserviently on the ground and humbly took food in their outstretched hands. Jats never ate in a Harijan house, saying it was unclean. Intermarriage between the generally fairer, taller Jats and darker, shorter Harijans was unthinkable.

Somehow this economic interdependence, linked to caste, held Sikh villages together. It provided the social order. The scriptures did stress the ideal of sharing, saying in one noted passage: "We reap according to our measure — some for ourselves to keep, some to others to give. O, Nanak, this is the way to truly live."

Then it all came apart. The unraveling began in 1961-62 when, after 30 years of patient research, American scientists persuaded India to grow a new strain of dwarf wheat that had been bred in Mexico.

Within five years this wheat was sown throughout Punjab. Its success proved to be a catalyst for Sikh Punjabi acceptance of many modern scientific farming techniques — high-yield, fertilizer-intensive, fast-maturing new grain, multiple cropping and year-round irrigation.

Between 1967 and 1983 India nearly quadrupled its wheat production, to 42.5 million tons. Sikhs now normally produce more than half the grain on the Indian market.

Tractors, combines and electric power displaced human toil. Labor became a commodity. As production rose the Jats were no longer custom-bound peasants but modern commercial farmers who carried on agriculture as a business for profit. Jats who failed to change went bankrupt.

Harijans, no longer tied to farming, began commuting to jobs in the now-booming Punjabi towns. A common sentiment that I heard was: "Now we're free. The Jats can no longer rule over us and treat us like animals." Caste had lost its economic basis. And the "breadbasket of India" had won economic clout.

The Sikhs, 52 percent of the Punjab populace but only 2 percent of India's, next sought political power; to some this means autonomy, if not outright nationhood.

Without interdependence in food production, the serf-sahib relationship shattered like overripe wheat. Some Harijans abandoned beards and turbans, or set up their own Sikh temples. Having lost faith in Jat paternalism, Harijans turned to New Delhi to protect their rights. This drift to assimilation provoked a Jat reaction. Sikh extremists denied cultural change and sought to preserve the old ways by force and violence, partly to keep Harijans in the fold.

More thoughtful Jats saw the need to reform Sikhism from within by giving new stress to the Islamic element in its 16th century origins.

In terms of belief, Sikhism is strictly monotheistic and closer to Islam. But in social practice, as long as caste survived, Sikhs tended to identify with Hinduism. They also observe some Hindu festivals and customs. Belief in karma and the Hindu cycle of birth and death through transmigration of the soul is more common among Harijans than among Jats.

If the Jats can restore egalitarianism to Sikhism, they just might set a pattern for the rest of caste-ridden, agriculturally modernizing India.

The writer is the author of "Villages" (1980), a study of daily life in the Third World. He contributed this comment to the Los Angeles Times.

And Hope Continues for Poor Farmers

By Jonathan Power

WASHINGTON — It was the time of the UN World Food Conference in Rome in November 1974 and everything that could have gone wrong seemed to have gone wrong. There were failed harvests in India, the United States and the Soviet Union. The price of wheat quadrupled. A world food deficit of 100 million tons was predicted.

The assembled throng heard Henry Kissinger, who had called for the emergency conference, promise to set up a world food council, a wheat agreement and an international buffer stock to avert worldwide famine. One man walking the corridors seemed to have a less alarmist view.

Montague Yudelman, director of the Agriculture and Rural Development Department at the World Bank, believed that agriculture was in the midst of a technological revolution and that the small farmers of the Third World could be participants. At that time most economists still ignored small farmers, leaving them to the anthropologists. Few thought they were flexible or intelligent enough to respond to price incentives or adapt to new technologies.

Mr. Yudelman thought differently. He was convinced that technology was divisible. He had spent his life arguing against the orthodox view that successful agriculture had to be on the U.S. model — large farms, lots of capital and economies of scale.

Mr. Yudelman had grown up on a big ranch in the Transvaal. As a boy he used to wonder why the white land was so productive and why everyone said nothing could be done about the poor farming methods of the black African small-holders nearby.

Forty years later he felt he had worked it out. In 1971 Robert McNamara took over the presidency of the World Bank and when the two men met at a conference in Lausanne, Mr. McNamara was persuaded. A year later, in Nairobi, Mr. McNamara made his famous speech committing the bank to a totally new direction: The subsistence farmer was to be the focus of the bank's attack on poverty.

Mr. McNamara retired three years ago. Mr. Yudelman is retiring in September, and it seems to many inside and outside the World Bank that an important era has come to a close.

These were only two of the people involved; hundreds of others played critical roles, not least in the Rockefeller and Ford Foundation-funded agricultural research stations in the Philippines and Mexico that did the basic research on high-productive strains of wheat and rice. But what the World Bank leadership did was provide money, drive, expertise and above all the respectability that new ideas needed if they were to break through into everyday political decision-making in the Third World.

What has changed in the 10 years since the World Food Conference, while the Third World's population has increased by about a billion? Most important, India and China, who between them account for two-thirds of the Third World's population, have shown that they can produce food at a faster rate than their population growth. Indian agriculture was the success story of the 1970s, and China looks like being the success of the 1980s.

Africa, Mr. Yudelman's own continent, is the great failure. "We made the mistake of underestimating African administrative weakness and also thinking Africa could adapt Asian methods," he says. The critical factor in Asia was the use of irrigation. Using Africa's rivers for irrigation would be incredibly expensive, and the tube-well revolution of Asia is not repeatable in Africa, where the water table is so much lower.

All its troubles notwithstanding, Africa is manageable, Mr. Yudelman feels. Its food import requirements are relatively slight. The present drought will not last forever, and Africans are becoming more sober about what has to be done.

Mr. Yudelman says he will walk out of his office feeling even more hopeful than he did in 1974. Then a small public sector was doing all the research. With a lot of money to be made, biotechnology is now the new frontier; breakthroughs are occurring in vaccines, pesticides and, doubtless before long, the introduction of new plant types tolerant to salt water.

Optimism does not mean relaxing, Mr. Yudelman concludes. In a year in which Bangladesh, India and Pakistan have had record harvests, too many countries have a population growth that outpaces food production; in others the increase is not satisfactorily distributed. Making sure that the food produced is at least modestly shared is still a goal that eludes government, the World Bank and Montague Yudelman.

International Herald Tribune.

Pleasurable Company Isn't Enough

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — It was one of those bulky white envelopes stuffed with an engraved invitation and reply cards, like the wedding announcement for the only daughter of a wealthy paper manufacturer. Gold embossed presidential seal at the top.

"The President requests the pleasure of the company of" in raised, engraved script, and then — written in ink by someone with terrific penmanship — "Mr. Safire." Followed by "at a reception to be held at The White House on Thursday, August 16, 1984 at 4:45 o'clock."

A smaller stiff card said: "Please respond to The Social Secretary, The White House, at your earliest convenience." Another card, with a pretty, peach-colored picture of the diplomatic entrance of the Executive Mansion in the background, was marked "not transferable." It requested that I present it at the Northwest Gate.

I like parties. And my mouth waters at the memory of the hot hors d'oeuvres served at the White House, especially the pickled Chinese water chestnuts wrapped in bacon and skewered by a toothpick. But what was the occasion?

The deputy social secretary took my call. "Just a small reception for eight or 10 journalists," she said graciously, "part of a series we've been having. Off the record."

No tape recorders or even pencils? No; just an informal get-together with the president. I said I would have to chew that over.

What to do? The last time I had an interview with Ronald Reagan was four years ago in the 1980 campaign, during which he said unequivocally and on the record that it would be his administration's policy to recognize Israeli sovereignty in all of Jerusalem. (As president he backed away from that.)

My interview requests after he was elected were turned down. I had been a lonely Reagan booster against President Ford in the '70s, but I declined a request to help prepare Mr. Reagan for his debates with President Carter. From time to time I was, in Mr. Reagan's words to a press aide, "hostile to us."

Candidates who can't choose words with care deserve defeat.

Now, at last, comes the chance to sit down with him over a drink and see if the president has become as sleepy-headed as the White House chief of staff, Michael Deaver, says. In an intimate, off-the-record atmosphere, we could put our feet up on the White House antiques and gain valuable insights about his mood, his reaction time, his hearing, his grasp of issues — all this in circumstances that would make it possible for Mr. Reagan to safely crack jokes about poverty, cancer or nuclear holocaust.

This is tempting. What troubles me is the spread of off-the-record-ism — a pernicious conspiracy to protect candidates for high office that entices reporters to become insiders and leaves the public outside.

● It seems that the networks agreed to make Mr. Reagan's pre-broadcast talk off-the-record; were it not for a leaky technician, we would not know that his need to a-muse can overcome his good sense.

● The Ferraro campaign is so fearful of gaffes by its inexperienced candidate that it makes reporters riding on her plane take a pledge not to reveal what they hear.

● The president, in one of his social-secretary sessions, spilled a secret about a letter to Konstantin Chernenko. That wound up in the press "sourced" to the Russians.

This is all wrong. Candidates for national office should be responsible for what they say. The job of the press is to get the candidates to say what they think, and report it. The candidate who cannot choose words with care deserves defeat.

On occasion, "background" — which means that the information can be used without direct attribution — is necessary to get a story. But "off the record" — which means that nothing said may be reported — binds a journalist unnecessarily, especially when it comes to candidates.

Journalists, even pundits, are not in the symbiotic-communications business but in the news business. Friendliness, yes; protection, no.

Like everybody else, I would love to have a drink with the president in the Oval Office. But the purpose of his well-meant and beautifully engraved invitation is not social, it is political and influential — and I have found that in the world of political journalism, good fences make good neighbors.

Therefore, Madame Social Secretary, I respond at my earliest convenience with a respectful regret.

I want my questions answered by an alert and experienced politician who is prepared to be grilled and quoted — not my hand held by an old smoothie.

The New York Times.

Crowing In Dallas: A Caveat

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON — In a few days the Republicans will be running a show from Dallas designed to make television viewers forget the one the Democrats produced last month in San Francisco. Whether the Reagan team can liven their convention up remains to be seen. But those who watch are certain to get an overdose of bragging about the exuberant state of the economy and the benefits of the private enterprise system.

President Reagan's quick-response stumping in Austin, Texas, after the Democratic convention, supplied a clue to what you will be hearing next week: "Are you better off than you were four years ago? Is America better off? Do you want to go back to the days of America second best?"

It is useful to have at hand the just published "The Reagan Record," a book by the nonpartisan Urban Institute, edited by John L. Palmer and Isabel V. Sawhill. This study, which was in the works from the first days of the Reagan administration, deals dispassionately with results, as distinguished from politicking.

First of all, the study credits the Reagan administration with laying the potential groundwork for stimulating long-term economic growth — assuming that some way will be found to cope with the federal budget deficits. But it warns that this does not necessarily translate into higher standards of living.

"Ronald Reagan's brand of conservatism [holds that] government is the problem, not the solution. However . . . if government is not always the solution, neither is it always the problem," the editors write.

The oratory at the Democratic convention suggested that America is in the grip of a 1932-like Depression, which it is not. The Republicans will probably be giving us another sort of political flummery, emphasizing the progress of the recent recovery without mentioning the recession that preceded it or the staggering problems of debt at home and abroad.

No one in Dallas is likely to bring up the glib promises of 1980: Taxes would be cut, defense spending accelerated, the federal budget balanced, unemployment reduced — and all these goodies "with no one group singled out to pay a higher price."

A study released by the Congressional Research Service on July 25 found that the 1981 budget cuts pushed 560,000 persons — including 325,000 children — below the poverty line. A report by the Congressional Budget Office showed that if tax action and budget cuts are considered together, families under the $10,000 income level will have suffered a net loss of about $19 billion from 1983 to 1985, while households earning over $80,000 will gain $35 billion.

A main conclusion of the Urban Institute's study is that the Reagan administration, which obviously could not achieve simultaneously all of the things it promised in 1980, hewed to five main priorities:

● The huge tax cuts, accompanied by the defense buildup, took precedence over balancing the budget.

● Reducing inflation took precedence over moderating the recession.

● When it came to parceling out domestic budget cuts, the deepest ones were made in programs for the poor and in grants to local and state governments. Middle-class programs like pensions, Medicare and Social Security were barely touched.

● "The tax cuts were designed with economic growth, not equity, in mind." The end result is that the greatest tax benefits were provided to high-income families.

● In pursuing deregulation, the administration gave productivity the nod over protection of health, safety, civil rights and the environment. In energy policy, production took precedence over conservation.

As "The Reagan Record" points out, these are pretty important basic trade-offs. For a rising gross national product last year, America under Ronald Reagan paid a big price in earlier unemployment, a squeeze on the poor and a retreat in the gains that had been made for safety of the work place and the environment.

So whether you are better off depends on who you are. If you are a pensioner, or on Social Security, or in the upper income brackets, the Reagan administration has been good for you — provided you don't worry about the environment, conservation, etc. If you are poor, or in the lower income brackets, or a member of a minority group, the report says, the answer is negative, "at least in part because of Mr. Reagan's policies."

The Washington Post.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Deploring Reagan's Joke

Regrettably, President Reagan's bomb-the-Russians joke comes at a time when those of us who are working for better relations between East and West, for positive and constructive dialogue and for developing initiatives that will assist in the process of communication and confidence-building are beginning to see results.

Taken at face value, the president's words indicate a total lack of sensitivity to or understanding of the needs of the moment. They underscore a widespread conviction in Europe that there is a lack of intent on the part of the present U.S. administration to work seriously for a betterment in relations between the United States and the Soviet Union.

The American people will soon be electing their next president. Whether we like it or not, we in the NATO countries of Europe have to accept the winner of their choice as the non-elected leader of the whole Western world. Whoever becomes president, what we need now is quiet and constructive diplomacy, not inept and irresponsible actions that will only aggravate and distort the present delicate nature of international relations and make our world more dangerous.

MICHAEL HARBOTTLE,
The London Centre for International Peacebuilding.

Pizza Flag for a Queen

Regarding "Pizza on Its Home Ground" (Weekend, Aug. 4):

Basil, too, is of course a feature of the pizza Margherita. The ingredients used for this pizza created in honor of Queen Margherita symbolize the Italian flag: red (tomatoes), white (mozzarella) and green (basil).

GLORIA IMPERIA.
Rome.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and must contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

One-Party Rule Dismays Jamaicans

Lively Debate Thrives as Leadership Tries to Stay Responsive

By Joseph B. Treaster
New York Times Service

KINGSTON, Jamaica — For the first time since Jamaicans were granted universal suffrage by the British 40 years ago, only one political party is sitting in Parliament.

To the surprise of almost everyone, this has not stifled debate, but seems to have fostered freer and livelier exchanges than were customary under the traditional two-party system.

Even so, Jamaicans are not happy with the present situation and say it is only a matter of time before they return to the system they inherited from the British.

One thing that is helping to keep the governing Jamaica Labor Party responsive, diplomats and political analysts say, is concern that it not be seen to be abusing power.

"They know they're going to be held accountable in the next election," said Carl Stone, a political sociologist at the University of the West Indies. "And they're bending over backwards to accommodate public opinion. They're discussing things more than they would otherwise."

NYT

Edward P.G. Seaga

The country found itself with a one-party Parliament in December after Prime Minister Edward P.G. Seaga, riding a wave of popularity after his support for the U.S.-led invasion of Grenada in October, called a quick election and the opposition People's National Party, led by former Prime Minister Michael Manley, refused to participate.

Mr. Manley, who led Jamaica to close ties with Cuba and the Soviet Union in the 1970s, argued that voter registration lists had not been brought up to date and that both parties had pledged not to call elections before that was done.

Six of the 60 seats in the Jamaican Parliament were contested by independents who were easily defeated by candidates from Mr. Seaga's party. In the other 54 constituencies, there was no opposition, no ballots were cast and Mr. Seaga's colleagues simply took office. No one was pleased.

"Jamaicans like to feel that there is an alternative point of view," Mr. Seaga said. "I, as a Jamaican, feel that way, too."

Immediately after the election, both leaders set about trying to devise new channels of dissent.

Having taken the entire House of Representatives in Parliament, Mr. Seaga was entitled to appoint members of his party to all 21 seats in the Senate. Instead, he filled the eight seats constitutionally designated for the opposition with independents and members of Mr. Manley's party, including a Baptist minister, a farm leader and two university professors.

He also invoked a constitutional provision making it possible for members of the public to participate in parliamentary debate.

So far, only three people have responded to the invitation. This is at least partly because of burdensome procedures. Statements from the public must be typed and presented for screening and must not run longer than 15 minutes.

For his part, Mr. Manley created a mock Parliament that he called the People's Forum. It consists of 60 members of the People's National Party in the roles of cabinet ministers and members of Parliament.

Most of the sessions have been held at the National Arena. But last week, Mr. Manley and the others took the show on the road to a high school auditorium in the city of Mandeville, 50 miles (about 80 kilometers) northwest of Kingston.

For five and a half hours, with about 1,000 party supporters frequently applauding and cheering, Mr. Manley and the others recalled the accomplishments of their years in power and attacked the government.

Over the years in Jamaica, power has swung decisively from one party to the other so that the governing party has always dominated Parliament.

Mr. Seaga, 54, a graduate of Harvard University, came to power in 1980, winning 51 seats in Parliament to Mr. Manley's nine.

In the Senate this year, the independents have usually voted as a traditional opposition bloc. But there have been instances of crossover voting by members of both sides.

Mr. Manley, who is 59 and graduated from the London School of Economics, said that when Mr. Seaga dominated the Parliament he could ignore the opposition bloc. But, he said, when members of Mr. Seaga's own party "are uptight, he has to take note."

Parliament is in recess for the summer now, although a special session was called Wednesday to deal with voter registration.

The voter registration lists certifying nearly one million voters are expected to be completed in September, and Mr. Manley said his party would then begin pressing for new national elections. His party maintained that the old list contained the names of 100,000 people who had died or emigrated and did not include 150,000 others who recently reached the voting age of 18.

Mr. Seaga said he did not foresee national elections in the near future.

Diplomats and political analysts said they believed Mr. Seaga called the elections in December not only because of his post-Grenada invasion strength but also because he anticipated that steps he has been taking to improve the economy were going to lead to price increases and widespread discontent this year.

Poland Releases Labor Activist of 1970s in Amnesty

The Associated Press

WARSAW — A militant labor activist who helped organize shipyard strikes 14 years ago has been released from prison under last month's amnesty, a government official said Thursday.

Edmund Baluka was released Saturday from Barczewo Prison near the northern city of Olsztyn, where he had been serving a five-year sentence for conducting activities against the Polish government while living in France from 1973 to 1981, according to an assistant in the government spokesman's office.

Mr. Baluka was one of the main organizers of the December 1970 shipyard strike in the Baltic port of Szczecin that led to riots and the downfall of the leader of the Communist Party, Wladyslaw Gomulka.

After the strike, Mr. Baluka fled Poland and settled in France, where he edited an anti-Communist newspaper called Szerszen that was smuggled into Poland.

He returned to Poland in April 1981 and was interned during the December 1981 military crackdown that crushed the Solidarity union. He was convicted in June 1983 of conducting "anti-state activities" in Poland and abroad.

The Associated Press

IN REMEMBRANCE — A Frenchwoman demonstrated her thanks this week to the U.S. soldiers who landed on France's southern coast 40 years ago. The commemoration ceremony was held Wednesday in Draguignan.

Extremists in Army Accused in Tamil Raids

The Associated Press

COLOMBO, Sri Lanka — The Sri Lankan government on Thursday blamed what it called "extremists and Marxists" in the army for attacks on the Tamil minority.

Meanwhile, at least 14 suspected Tamil separatists were arrested in army sweeps through Sri Lanka's northern province, according to government officials here.

Information Minister Anandatissa De Alwis said that indiscipline was not widespread in the ranks and would be handled without damaging army morale.

He said leftist elements had "infiltrated" the military and accused an outlawed group of instigating army violence.

Government officials say troops went on a rampage early this week in and around Mannar, 250 kilometers (155 miles) north of Colombo. They set fire to Tamil shops and homes, looted property and killed five civilians in reprisal for a guerrilla ambush of an army convoy.

In the nearby town of Valvettiturai, troops attacked many Tamil houses and shops. Government sources said troops opened fire on civilians at two places near Jaffna City this week.

In a report to President J.R. Jayewardene's cabinet, the transport and Moslem affairs Minister, M.H. Mohammed, said after an investigation that soldiers burned 123 shops in Mannar, located on the Gulf of Mannar separating India and Sri Lanka.

The information minister, who is also the cabinet spokesman, said the government planned to give up to $2,000 in compensation to each Mannar resident whose property was burned by rioting soldiers.

Militant leaders of India's 55 million Tamil community have demanded that India intervene militarily to stop army atrocities in Sri Lanka. Prime Minister Indira Gandhi has rejected the suggestion.

Filipino Insurgents Gaining Ground

(Continued from Page 1)

sharing 10,000 rifles and operating in 45 "guerrilla fronts" covering 53 of the country's 73 provinces. The organization further claims a "mass base" of more than six million people in rural areas who give "active support to the NPA." A leftist Roman Catholic Church group, however, has estimated this base at about one million.

Mr. Marcos has said publicly that the New People's Army fields about 6,800 armed guerrillas. He has asserted that the insurgents receive help from local and foreign organizations, but he has not given details. Nor were further details available from the Defense Ministry or the military chief of staff's office, both of which declined to grant interviews on the subject.

According to Communist and other sources, the major problem of the insurgents is a shortage of arms, and there are signs that the organization is putting out feelers abroad to remedy that. Up to now, by most accounts, the insurgency has received little or no material support from abroad. Instead it has relied chiefly on weapons and supplies captured from the Philippine military in ambushes and raids.

"The problem now is supplies," said Nido Nabong, a political officer of one of Mindanao's guerrilla fronts who was captured recently by the military. "If there were more supplies and arms, there would be a substantial change in the stage" of the guerrilla war, he said. But the New People's Army has already "come to the stage where it cannot be wiped out anymore," according to Mr. Nabong. "The chances for revolution are bright."

According to Mr. Nabong, who is being held in a military camp in Butuan in northern Mindanao, "The movement is open to the Soviet Union, China, fraternal parties and organizations sympathetic to the Filipino cause."

So far, though, there has been no evidence that China or the Soviet Union has taken the bait.

The main reasons for the New People's Army's growth, government and opposition sources agreed, has been the lack of government services and programs in many rural areas, widespread poverty, persistent proselytizing by Communist Party cadres and perceived abuses and injustice at the hands of government forces.

More fundamentally, a private analysis by a member of Mr. Marcos's ruling New Society Movement attributed much of the New People's Army's growth to the centralization of power under Mr. Marcos after martial law was declared. The report said a computer analysis of social and economic factors in areas of strong guerrilla activity showed that "not poverty but exploitation" was the key to the rebels' success.

The government has identified the overall commander of the New People's Army as Juanito Rivera, who reportedly serves as chairman of the Communist Party's military committee and operates on the main Philippine island of Luzon. In a recent report to Mr. Marcos, General Fabian Ver, the armed forces chief of staff, said that Mr. Rivera and three other members of the party's Central Committee had been directing anti-government protests in Manila.

Mr. Rivera is reportedly a university contemporary of the alleged former chairman of the outlawed party, José Maria Sison, 44, who was captured in 1977. The government has offered a reward of 250,000 pesos ($13,888) for the capture of Mr. Rivera.

The fighters of the New People's Army's fighters, according to Communist literature, are drawn largely from the peasant population.

Both military and opposition sources doubt that most recruits are real Communists. Rather, they say, a variety of motives unrelated to ideology prompt people to join the New People's Army.

Chief among them appear to be land disputes, real or perceived injustices and military abuses.

About 40 percent of the court cases in the Philippines are about land disputes, Prime Minister Cesar Virata said. In many cases, small farmers have been forced to move off land to which they have no title but which they have been cultivating for decades.

"Certain people are more adept in getting titles perfected," Mr. Virata said.

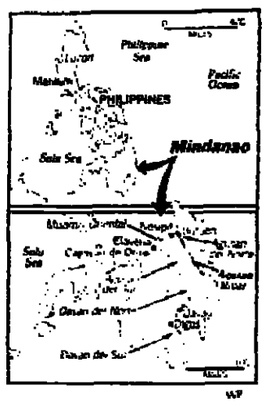
They evidently include owners of large agribusiness concerns and persons with high-level government and military connections.

According to José Gonzáles, a lawyer in Butuan, "The first entry of the NPA in our area took place when certain lands already cultivated by farmers were taken over by a lumber company. The NPA started ambushing the security guards of the company 10 years ago." Other large corporations came in and drove away settlers, and "the NPA was always available" to exact retribution, Mr. Gonzáles said.

"So in this area a lot of farmers joined the NPA," he said.

"The response of the government was always the same: Send the military," Mr. Gonzáles added. "And the more military you put in an area, the more abuses there will be, and the more abuses there are, the more the NPA is able to recruit."

The Communists' underground literature, however, does not give much of an idea how they would behave if they ever took power.



WP

Mr. Nabong, the captured Communist cadre member, said that groups within the rebel movement were currently studying "the experiences of Nicaragua and Vietnam" but that a future revolutionary government would be "based on whatever models offer us prosperity."

He also said that such a government would not be "closed to help from outside," including the United States, although "U.S. imperialism" is the primary target of the New People's Army's propaganda.

There are some indications, however, that despite their current "Robin Hood image," the rebels might behave differently if they took power, said Mr. Gonzáles. He said the May 14 parliamentary election had provided "an eye opener" to many people in rural areas, who were intimidated, threatened or forcibly prevented from voting in accordance with the New People's Army's boycott policy.

"If they're ever in power, they may do what Marcos has been doing," he said.

For now, though, the New People's Army continues to enjoy widespread sympathy, Mr. Gonzáles said.

"People compare the two armed groups," he said, "and they get better treatment from the so-called terrorists than the government soldiers who are supposed to protect them."

Tomorrow: "Crony capitalism" under attack

NYSE Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chng
FinCpA	34960	5	4	4⅜	— ⅝
HewlPk	16822	40⅝	39	39⅝	—1⅛
AT&T n	14436	18⅞	18	18⅝	+ ⅜
AvcoCp	11139	35¾	33¾	35½	+1⅜
TexUtil	10677	24½	24⅛	24¼	
Chmpln	10579	19⅝	19	19⅝	+ ¾
IBM	10396	123⅝	122¼	123⅝	+1⅛
AmExp	9675	31¼	30½	30⅝	— ⅜
IntPapr	9175	55½	53¾	55	+1⅛
MerLyn	8657	32	30⅞	31½	+ ⅝
EDS	8567	45⅛	44½	44¾	+ ¼
GenEl	8541	58⅛	56¾	57¾	+1
NSemi s	8087	15¾	15¼	15½	+ ¼
LomF s	7981	27¼	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅜
Exxon	6958	41½	41	41⅛	— ⅛

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chng
Indus	1200.31	1218.42	1196.78	1209.14	+ 10.16
Trans	513.71	520.83	510.95	515.14	+ 2.58
Util	127.46	128.90	127.05	128.03	+ 0.06
Comp	465.64	472.40	464.08	468.44	+ 3.00

NYSE Diaries

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	1000	570
Declined	596	975
Unchanged	381	433
Total Issues	1977	1978
New Highs	29	19
New Lows	12	10
Volume up	59,788,738	
Volume down	25,674,170	

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Composite	94.52	93.90	94.23	+ 0.52
Industrials	111.22	110.57	110.95	+ 0.64
Transp.	86.96	86.50	86.50	+ 0.50
Utilities	46.46	46.19	46.28	+ 0.22
Finance	87.62	87.13	87.53	+ 0.41

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Buy	Sales	*Sh'rt
Aug. 15	154,063	443,075	1,404
Aug. 14	144,400	465,348	531
Aug. 13	149,967	505,583	1,473
Aug. 10	201,635	689,004	1,971
Aug. 9	159,977	549,155	1,271

*Included in the sales figures

Thursday's NYSE Closing

Vol. at 4 P.M.	93,610,000
Prev. 4 P.M. vol.	91,888,980
Prev consolidated close	108,715,700

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street

AMEX Diaries

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	337	238
Declined	233	317
Unchanged	206	248
Total Issues	774	803
New Highs	17	22
New Lows	9	8
Volume up	3,827,815	
Volume down	2,082,735	

Standard & Poor's Index

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Industrials	186.97	185.02	186.25	+ 1.20
Transp.	138.48	137.19	137.70	+ 0.51
Utilities	68.07	67.37	67.77	+ 0.24
Finance	16.53	16.36	16.44	+ 0.06
Composite	164.42	162.75	163.77	+ 0.97

NASDAQ Index

	Close	Ch'ge	Week Ago	Year Ago
Composite	250.33	+ 0.63	250.33	299.78
Industrials	283.00	+ 1.00	284.36	361.94
Finance	268.51	— 0.01	267.00	271.61
Insurance	254.86	+ 0.68	250.76	260.08
Utilities	215.24	+ 0.24	212.39	315.86
Banks	201.55	Unch.	200.64	190.88
Transp.	222.09	+ 0.38	220.23	270.76

Dow Jones Bond Averages

	Close	Ch'ge
Bonds	67.41	+ 0.06
Utilities	63.58	+ 0.23
Industrials	71.25	— 0.11

AMEX Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chng
IntBknt	8037	3⅛	3	3⅛	— ⅛
WangB	4189	28	26½	27⅞	+1¼
WDigitl	3759	10⅛	9½	10⅛	+ ⅝
GalxyO	2774	3	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
Amdahl	2140	12	11¼	11⅞	+ ⅜
NtPatnt	2022	24½	22⅝	23⅝	—1⅜
TIE	1959	13	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛
Dialcon	1620	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
BAT	1070	3⅝	3½	3⅝	—⅛
REDM	992	18⅞	18⅛	18¾	+ ⅜
TexAE	968	9¼	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
Verbtm	903	8	7⅝	7¾	

AMEX Stock Index

High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
207.32	205.99	207.29	+ 1.07

N.Y. Stock Prices Rebound

United Press International

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange rebounded from their worst setback in a month with a sharp gain Thursday in moderately active trading.

The Dow Jones industrial average climbed 10.16 to 1,209.14. It plunged 15.13 Wednesday, its worst loss since skidding 18.33 July 11. The Dow recently climbed more than 130 points in less than three weeks.

Advances led declines by a ratio of 5 to 3. Volume totaled 93.6 million shares, up from 91.9 million Wednesday.

Prices spurted during the third hour of trading on rumors that the Federal Reserve might cut the discount rate, which it charges member banks for loans. But most analysts discounted the speculation.

"I think the discount-rate rumor is hogwash, with federal funds trading at 11¾ percent," said Peter Furniss of Shearson Lehman/American Express. "I don't think the Fed wants to show it is leading the market in an election year."

After the market closed, the Fed reported a $5.2-billion increase in the basic U.S. money supply, which will keep pressure on interest rates.

Earlier, Mr. Furniss said: "As we get further into this quarter, I think the sideliners are going to be forced to do something if the Dow hangs above 1,180. Unfortunately, in an environment like this, rumors crop up."

Some investors were encouraged that housing starts declined 6.6 percent in July and building permits dropped 11.1 percent, which could take some of the pressure off interest rates. Also, industry operated at 82.5 percent of capacity in July, up from 82 percent in June.

"Bonds improved on the housing starts figures and the stock market seemed to follow for a while," said Joseph Broder of Stuart, Coleman & Co. "The trend in this market is definitely up."

Financial Corp. of America, which lost 3⅜ the previous two sessions, was the most active NYSE-listed issue, off ⅝ to 4⅜ with a block of a million shares at 4¼. The company had to restate second-quarter earnings to show a $107.5-million loss instead of a $31.1-million profit, and has said its American Savings & Loan unit has liquidity problems.

American Express, of which Financial Corp. of America holds 4.9 percent, lost ⅜ to 30⅝.

Hewlett-Packard was the second most active issue, off 1⅛ to 39⅝. The company reported third-quarter earnings of 52 cents a share, up from 35 cents a year earlier.

M-1 Rose $5.2 Billion

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — The basic measure of cash in circulation and available for spending in the United States rose $5.2 billion in the week that ended Aug. 8, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York said Thursday.

The Fed said the basic money supply, known as M-1, rose to a seasonally adjusted average of $547.3 billion, from $542.1 billion the previous accounting week.

(Continued on Page 10)

Sales figures are unofficial. Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day. Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 percent or more has been paid, the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only. Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends are annual disbursements based on the latest declaration.

a — dividend also extra(s).
b — annual rate of dividend plus stock dividend.
c — liquidating dividend.
cld — called.
d — new yearly low.
e — dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months.
g — dividend in Canadian funds, subject to 15% non-residence tax.
i — dividend declared after split-up or stock dividend.
j — dividend paid this year, omitted, deferred, or no action taken at latest dividend meeting.
k — dividend declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears.
n — new issue in the past 52 weeks. The high-low range begins with the start of trading.
nd — next day delivery.
P/E — price-earnings ratio.
r — dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months, plus stock dividend.
s — stock split. Dividend begins with date of split.
sls — sales.
t — dividend paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.
u — new yearly high.
v — trading halted.
vi — in bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.
wd — when distributed.
wi — when issued.
ww — with warrants.
x — ex-dividend or ex-rights.
xdis — ex-distribution.
xw — without warrants.
y — ex-dividend and sales in full.
yld — yield.
z — sales in full.

صكتا من الاصل

هكذا من الاصل

Herald Tribune INTERNATIONAL
WEEKEND
Aug. 17, 1984

Switching to the Kitchen as a New Career

by Nancy Jenkins

NEW YORK — In the last six months, Linwood McManus has finally begun to realize a pipe dream that he shares with countless others. Since February, he has been the proud if somewhat harried owner of the Café Calypso in Boston's historic South End.

He is also the wine buyer, personnel manager, occasional headwaiter and full-time chief cook. True, he has a bottle washer and a few kitchen and dining-room helpers, but most of the burdens of the 55-seat restaurant fall on McManus's own shoulders. He wouldn't have it any other way.

"I live like a pauper now," he said. "All my savings, all my investments, have gone into the restaurant. I agonized over this for eight years before I went ahead and did it."

Would he go back to his former business, manufacturing and selling industrial labels and nameplates?

"I wouldn't change what I'm doing now for anything," McManus said. "There's a time to fish and a time to cut bait. I cut bait for years. Now I'm fishing."

He is not alone. More and more people in the United States, it seems, are turning a lifelong interest in wine, food and cooking into new careers that frequently have little or nothing to do with what went before.

What they seem to have in common is the feeling that they have been cut off from dealings with the real world, a world of things and functions and direct relations with other people, rather than the machines and abstract ideas with which they had been dealing.

Some of them have become famous, like Barry Wine, once a Wall Street lawyer and now the chef-owner of the Quilted Giraffe in New York, and Sally and John Darr of La Tulipe in Greenwich Village, she a former textile designer and he a schoolmaster. Some are still struggling with unforeseen problems, and a few have given up and gone back to their former jobs.

Some, like McManus, or Joel Wolfe, an actor, or Harvey Edwards, a former physical education director, have opened restaurants.

Peter Kump, a former speed-reading teacher, and Mary Risley, a former investment banker, are running cooking schools and classes. Carlo Middione, once a community-relations specialist for the San Francisco Redevelopment Agency, runs a catering and takeout shop. Frederic Grant, once a high-level management consultant, has gone into cattle ranching in Connecticut.

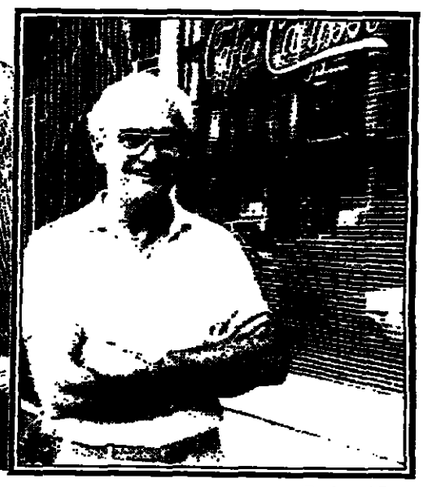
Cattle ranching?

"I was attracted to the impossibility of the task," Grant said recently by telephone from his farm. Grant, 43, raises what he calls "natural" beef without drugs, hormones or antibiotics. At his farm he maintains a research herd of 48 registered Herefords, and he also supervises 1,800 other animals in New York and New England.

"There's a general belief that you cannot profitably raise natural beef," Grant said, "and that if it is natural it won't be worth chewing. I set out to challenge all that." Cuts of Grant's beef have been tested and shown to have a 10th of the amount of fat of average market beef, he said.

Why does a person whose last project was

Continued on page 8



The New York Times

Mary Risley teaches cooking in San Francisco. Linwood McManus at the Café Calypso in Boston.

The New York Times

Frederic Grant and his 'natural' cattle.

The 'Bright Patches' of Jersey

by John Vinocur

JERSEY — A small, nice place just off the Normandy coast, Jersey sells itself as the spot having the most sunshine in the British Isles. It tells the French it has a year-round "microclimate" (as if Jersey had worked out some exclusive representational deal on blue sky in the English Channel), and it tells them too that it is both olde and quaynt, a shopper's paradise, able to turn the purchase of a bottle of Scotch minus the value-added tax into a moment of ecstatic tremblings, mild tachycardia. Pitching to the British, Jersey goes over the same ground as bargain-basement-in-the-sun, but insists that the island, while loyal to the crown, is also quite Continental, Frenchy. Eat a snail, buy a quid's worth of plonk, then escape to watch Benny Hill on the hotel telly.

O.K. Do you remember the part in "Casablanca" where somebody, a Vichy cop, I think, asks Bogart why he was there? His answer was "for the waters," and when he is told there aren't any, Bogart says something like, "I was misinformed." After four days on Jersey, we encountered a phenomenon of note. The sun came out, and the island, its beaches, the flowers leaped up at us, like some ailing body throwing off a shroud. Until then, three hours before our flight home, what we had seen of the sun was what the BBC refers to as "bright patches," a momentary lightening of the heavens from cinder to pearl gray, it seems, but a subtlety mostly lost on meteorological provincials for whom clouds mean clouds.

So, in a sense we were misinformed about Jersey. We had a marvelous time visiting the most enjoyable zoo I've seen, staying at an excellent hotel, driving around and getting lost on the back roads, inspecting some terrific-looking but temporarily useless beaches and looking at castles and old Nazi fortifications (the Channel Islands were the only part of the United Kingdom occupied by the Germans in World War II); but it was not exactly what the brochures had said, with their different messages to different clients.

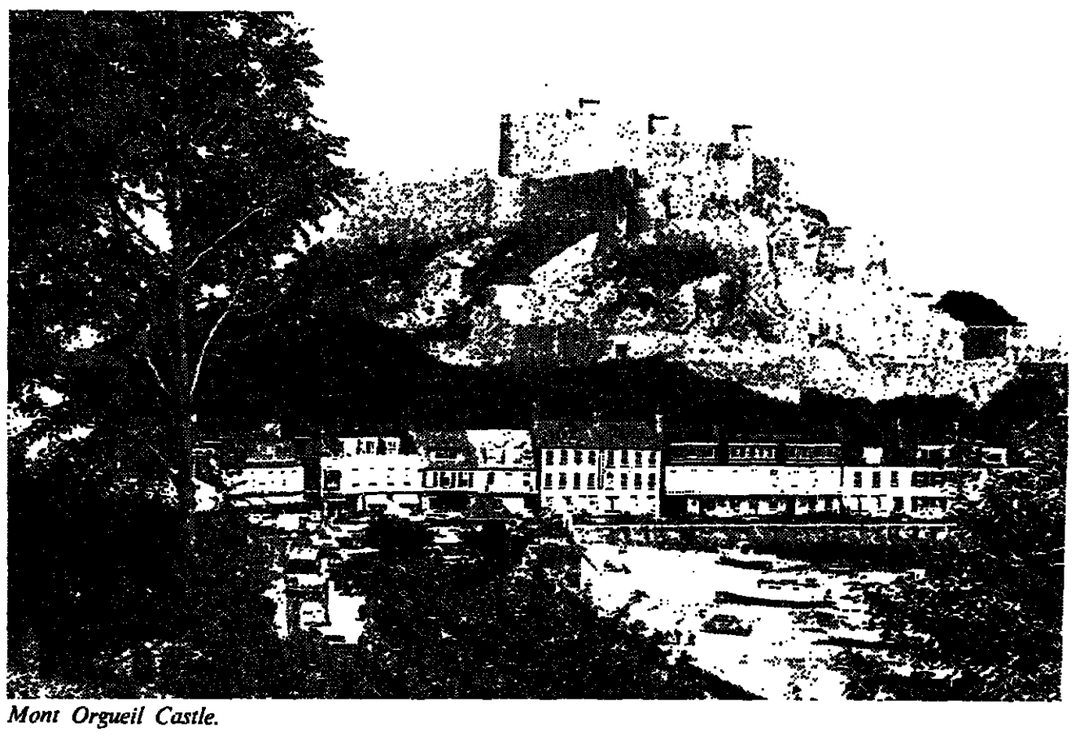
I will not dispute the findings of the individuals with stopwatches clocking the Jersey sun, but the truth is, the next time I heard about the island after flying home was a radio report announcing that Jersey was fog-bound and inaccessible by plane or boat. I won't say either that there are no bargains on Jersey, just that shopping and prices are more interesting in Paris or London. The point is this: The reason for going to Jersey is that it is mild, pretty, relaxing, rather interesting and a bit of a change. That's a worthwhile combination, and one in no need of embroidery.

Jersey is weekend-size, about nine miles by five (15 kilometers by 8), and though much closer geographically to France than England, it has been linked to Britain since 1066. The connection with New Jersey is that Sir George Carteret, a hotshot New World real estate developer in the 17th century, was the island's governor before he went West.

For intrigue, I settled for the changing Jersey landscapes and vegetation. The variations are sometimes sudden, even spectacular. In the north, there are sharp cliffs at the sea, waves that snap and strong winds. In the south, the beaches are flatter, softer, and the water runs to green and purple. But because the roads are really country lanes in most places, and driving is done slowly and with caution, Jersey seems much larger than it is. That's nice; little trips become excursions, with the continuous possibility of getting lost, which is fine, too, since you are never far from anywhere.

The zoo, which is the headquarters of the Jersey Wildlife Preservation Trust and known locally as the Jersey Zoological Park, in a real sense justifies the trip. It was set up by Gerald Durrell on just over 20 acres (8 hectares) with the idea of bringing some of the world's rarest animals to a place where they could breed in protected surroundings. If some zoos have the red-brick weight of turn-of-the-century prisons, and their animals the look of lifers, the Jersey zoo is a

Continued on page 9



Mont Orgueil Castle.

Tools for Tackling Tangles in Language and Literature

MARY BLUME

LONDON — Born in Britain, Norman Moss was taken in 1939 to New York, where he attended P.S. 6, Bronx Science and Riverdale Country schools and put in a year at Hamilton College. Returning to London as a teenager, he acquired a nickname, Tex, and modest fame for being bilingual.

The fact that he is still fluent in both British and American English has aided Moss as a journalist and author and has enabled him to produce a confident "British/American Dictionary," published in London by Hutchinson Paperbacks.

Like Molière's Monsieur Jourdain, who did not realize he was speaking prose, many of us will not know that we are speaking American when we use such words as aisle or foreign service or that we are speaking British when we refer to an aerial instead of an antenna, blinkers instead of blinders and a jumble, rather than a rummage, sale.

Not that just reading a dictionary insures that one is fluent in a foreign tongue. Perusing Moss's first dictionary, published in 1973, an English reviewer proclaimed in illusory American, "I'm happy to flack for this book from the boondocks to the Big Apple — to plug it from the sticks to the smokes."

Moss, a tall, rumpled man with an impeccable mid-Atlantic accent, says he compiled his dictionary because he needed one. "I'm not that bilingual," he says. "I get mixed up. And I certainly get out of date."

Some of his words are old-fashioned indeed (BMOC, bobby sox). Others, such as the American bodacious, are extremely obscure (it means extraordinary, outrageous and comes from a comic strip called "Snuffy Smith"). When it comes to foods, some of the definitions need shaking up. The American dessert called a betty is described as "a pudding open at the bottom" while a blueberry is "an edible North American berry, resembling a red berry only blue in color."

Moss is better at pointing out serious areas of confusion. In the United States entertainment industry, to bomb is to fail while in Britain it is to succeed. To enjoin is to forbid, usually by court order, in the United States, while in Britain it is to compel by law or urge strongly. A British doughnut has jam or cream, rather than a hole, in its middle.

Moss has helplessly watched Americans order corned beef in Britain and has listened to an American student at Cambridge describe how he climbed over a locked gate and tore his pants. "But how," asked a monolingual English student, "could you tear your pants without tearing your trousers?"

If things are bad for Yanks and Limeys, they are even worse for those whose native language is neither British or American. A Japanese scholar named Katsuei Yamaguchi has translated Moss's pocket dictionary into a mighty tome. "To define a phrase like 'he has two strikes against him' he explained the entire game of baseball," Moss says.

Largely because of television, the two languages are moving closer together, but there will always be basic differences.

One is the American habit of making everything into a verb, a tendency Moss says has been around for a long time. "To host a party or author a book or to fund something — this is characteristic of American and always has been. Thomas Jefferson was baited by a British magazine for using the verb belittle. There is no such word, they said, this is a bastard word coined out of the perfectly legitimate adjective, little."

Early English colonists began almost at once to pick up words from other settlers such as the Dutch (who gave Americans the word "dumb" in the sense of stupid rather than mute) and the French, who contribute chowder, levee and brave in the sense of Indian brave.

By the time Noah Webster published his first American dictionary in 1789, he predicted that the American language would become "as different from the future language of England as the modern Dutch, Danish and Swedish are from the German or from each other." Webster's prediction was wrong because he did not foresee that the two countries would be bound by ever-improving means of communication. Still, Norman Moss says, the two languages are different: Nothing irritates him more than to hear American referred to as a dialect of English.

Some standard American words are English words that are obsolete in the old country. "The American closet is one, gotten as the past participle of the verb to get is another," Moss says. "Galluses, for suspenders or braces, is actually old English slang, a joke on the word gallows that has been out of use for 200 years or so. Tardy is American but it is an old English word like closet — an educated Englishman would know what it means."

Each language is changing, Moss says. American is adopting words from minority (the black bad meaning good) and drug cultures; the British are using criminal slang (bent for corrupt). And a middle- or even upper-class Englishman will now flaunt the word *chutzpah* although otherwise unacquainted with the Yiddish language.

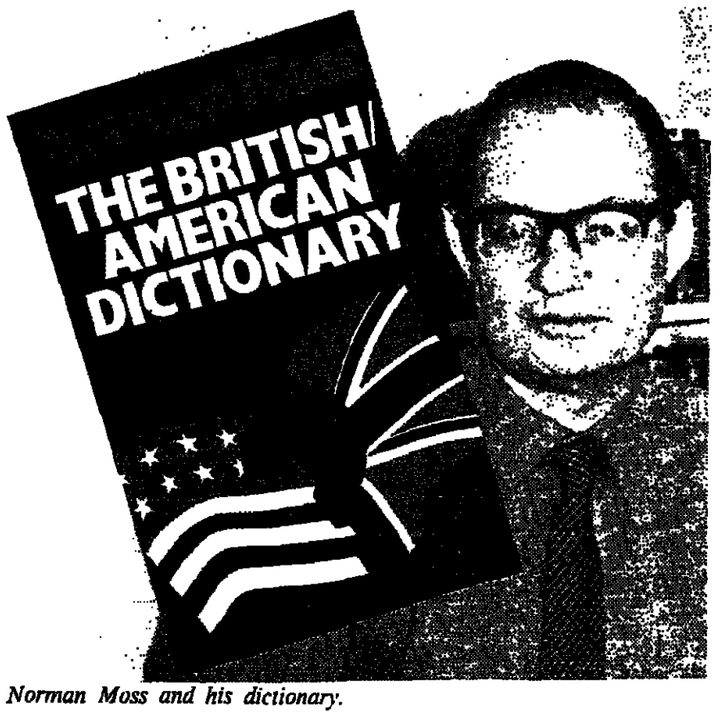
Americans use fewer words than the British, Moss says, but they are more exposed to new sources of language, such as computers, which have given us interface and dump on. And then there are American vogue words. "I was once stringing for Newsday and they said send us any story as long as you use the word lifestyle," Moss says.

Americans are more influenced by journalistic hype. "Americans are very excited by the media, so they tend to use overheated words to give the impression of exciting activity to something which is not really active — like somebody will fire off a letter, grab some lunch or hit the boss for a raise. I actually heard somebody say I'm going to grab some sleep."

The other day in a British newspaper Moss saw the noun bankroll used as a verb in the headline of a respected British newspaper. "Momentarily in England still means what it originally meant in America as well, which is for a moment. Now it is also coming to mean in a moment. The American billion is becoming accepted in England." The British billion is traditionally one million million or one thousand times as much as an American billion.

The traffic in new words is mostly one way, from the United States to Britain. "The British haven't lost words but what's happening is that they've largely ceased to produce their own colloquialisms and their own neologisms," Moss says. American speech is often flabbier and more abstract than English but as Mark Twain wrote some years ago, it should not be put down as inferior:

"The King's English is not the King's. It's a joint stock company, and Americans own most of the shares," Twain wrote. The point is well taken, though Americans might find it bodacious and Britons a bit much. ■



Norman Moss and his dictionary.

by Colin Campbell

TWO decades ago, when a few scholars in the United States and Europe began applying computers to the study of literature, many of their colleagues reacted with skepticism, bemusement and dismay.

What would the machines do? Count angels in Milton? Measure Hemingway's sentences? That kind of scholarship, a lot of humanists believed, was dreary enough when done slowly and without computers. Would mathematical profiles of style determine if St. Paul wrote the Epistles, or if Thomas More wrote one of Shakespeare's plays? Several ambitious computerized studies along these lines proved extremely controversial.

Over the last few years, though, scholars have been using computers in ever-widening fields within the world of letters, and respect for the work is growing.

They do not claim to have made any startling discoveries lately. In fact, they tend to agree that of all the literary endeavors to which computers have been applied, machines remain least influential in highly complicated tasks of the sort that first intrigued experimentalists and appalled the literati, such as the close study of literary style.

Yet computers have grown popular in a wide variety of relatively mechanical tasks. From etymology to bibliography, from the analysis of words in foreign languages to the manipulation of texts, computers have made significant changes in research methods.

Computerized concordances have all but consigned the handmade variety to oblivion, scholars say. Computerized indexes are gaining, and lexicographers, etymologists and intellectual historians have begun searching computerized texts to help answer such questions as how the French word for democracy evolved over centuries of usage.

Nearly all of ancient Greek, from Homer to the sixth century A.D., is now available on computer tape, and it can be manipulated with computer programs that elucidate grammar and perform other analytic tasks.

Computer-aided studies still amount to a small fraction of literary scholarship. Yet the popularity of small computers seems to be encouraging academic acceptance.

"It was kind of Quixotic at first," said Dr. Peter Batke about the campus reputation of Duke University's Computerization of Language Oriented Enterprises project. "Everybody said, 'Humanities computing? Gimme a break.' But they've come around," said Batke, who runs the project's technical side.

Batke said the project won friends at Duke, originally a Methodist school, when it produced a computerized concordance to the hymns of Methodism's founder, John Wesley, in one semester instead of in years.

Computerized literary studies are an international field. Last April, 120 experts from Israel, Taiwan, Singapore, Western Europe and the United States gathered at Louvain-la-Neuve in Belgium for a conference of the Association of Literary and Linguistic Computing, a mainly European group.

Participants delivered papers on a computer study of royal English legal charters, on the new French dictionary being produced in France with the aid of some 1,700 computerized French texts dating back to the 17th century, and on computerized stylistic studies of William Blake, Thomas Carlyle, Emile Zola and André Gide.

For years, a band of computer scholars has been counting words, measuring sentence length, figuring the ratios of unique words to common words and quantifying literature in dozens of similar ways.

The field is known as computer stylistics and, according to the scholar who spoke in Belgium on the development of Carlyle's style — Robert L. Oakman, a professor at the University of South Carolina — there are important elements of style, such as Carlyle's penchant for Germanic syntax, that computers spot faster than readers.

"People are always asking me, 'So what?' " said Dr. Louis T. Milic, a professor of English at Cleveland State University who has devoted years to the quantification of 18th-century English literature. But Milic has stuck to his computer measurements.

Asked about noncomputerized critics, Milic asserted, "Most literary criticism of style has been pretty subjective, intuitive impressionistic and essentially not of much use."

Few specialists in computer stylistics sound as radical as Milic, but they all defend the potential value of their research.

An area of literature where computers are being used with more than average enthusiasm is in the study of religious texts. Apart from the concordance to Wesley, huge quantities of Mormon theological materials are being recorded and manipulated by computer scientists in Utah, and at the University of Pennsylvania a group of scholars under the direction of Robert Kraft, professor of religious studies, is computerizing the early Greek translation of the Old Testament. ■

TRAVEL

INTERNATIONAL DATEBOOK

AUSTRIA

SALZBURG, Festival (tel: 42541).
CONCERTS — Aug. 18: Mozarteum Orchestra, Ralf Weikert conductor (Mozart).
Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra — Aug. 19: Lorin Maazel conductor (Bartok, Beethoven).
Aug. 22: James Levine conductor (Mendelssohn).
OPERA — Aug. 21: "Die Zauberflöte" (Mozart).
Aug. 23: "Macbeth" (Verdi).
RECITAL — Aug. 19: Gidon Kremer violin, Oleg Maisenberg piano (Brahms, Berg).
VIENNA, Arkadenhof (tel: 1515).
CONCERT — Aug. 21: Tonkünstlerorchester, Alfred Eschwé conductor (Haydn, Kodaly).
•Bösendorfer Hall (tel: 65.66.51).
RECITALS — Aug. 22: Johannes Kropfitsch piano (Ravel).
Aug. 23: Anton Voigt piano (Busoni, Beethoven).
•English Theater (tel: 42.12.60).
THEATER — Through August: "Noel and Gertie" (Morley).
•International Theater (tel: 31.62.72).
THEATER — Through August: "The Mousetrap" (Christie), "Agnes of God" (Pielmeier).
•Künstlerhaus (tel: 65.21.140).
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 30: "1984: Looking Ahead to 2000."
•Historisches Museum der Stadt (tel: 42804).
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 16: "Gustav Klimt."

BELGIUM

ANTWERP, Stadsschouwburg (tel: 231.16.90).
CONCERT — Aug. 20: Pro Arte Quintet (Dvorák, Shostakovich).
BRUSSELS, Musée d'Ixelles (tel: 511.90.84).
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 9: "Bauhaus."

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN, Royal Museum of Fine Arts (tel: 11.21.26).
EXHIBITION — To Oct. 21: "Richard Mortensen."
•Tivoli Hall (tel: 15.10.12).
CONCERT — Aug. 24: Tivoli Symphony, Myung-Whun Chung conductor (Saint-Saëns, Beethoven).
HUMLEBAEK, Louisiana Museum (tel: 19.07.19).
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 2: "The Frozen Image."

ENGLAND

LONDON, Arts Council (tel: 629.94.95).
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 14: "Samuel Johnson."
•Barbican Centre (tel: 628.87.95).
Barbican Art Gallery — To Aug. 19: "The Chateaubriand Collection."
To Aug. 19: "Modern Korean Painting."
Aug. 21-31: "Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart -His Life and Work."
To Dec. 31: "The City's Pictures."
Barbican Hall — Aug. 18: London Symphony Orchestra, Richard Hickox conductor (Mozart, Berlioz).
Aug 21: New Symphony Orchestra, Tovey Bramwell conductor (Tchaikovsky).
Aug. 23: Academy of Ancient Music, Christopher Hogwood conductor (Mozart).
Aug. 24: English Chamber Orchestra, Yan Pascal Tortelier conductor (Mozart).
Barbican Theatre — Royal Shakespeare Company — Aug. 18, 20, 21, 23: "Twelfth Night" (Shakespeare).
Aug. 24: "Measure for Measure" (Shakespeare).
The Pit — Through August: "Volpone" (Jonson).
•Bloomsbury Theatre (387.96.29).
THEATER — To Aug. 25: "Anything Goes" (Wodehouse/Porter).
•British Museum (tel: 636.15.55).
EXHIBITIONS — To Aug. 19: "Chinese Ivories from the Shang to the Qing."
To Aug. 19: "Master Drawings: From Angelico to Henry Moore."
To Sept. 2: "Masterpieces of Wedgwood," "Ancient Olympics."
•Hampton Court Palace (891.44.11).
To Sept. 30: "Sun et Lumiere."
•National Theatre (tel: 928.22.52).
Cottesloe Theatre — Aug. 18, 20: "Mandragola" (Machiavelli).
Aug. 18, 20, 21: "Antigone" (Sophocles).
Aug. 22-24: "Glengarry Glen Ross" (Mamet).
Olivier Theatre — Aug. 21-23, "Guys and Dolls" (Runyon).
Aug. 24: "A Little Hotel on the Side" (Feydeau/Desvallières).
•Royal Academy of Arts (tel: 734.90.52.).
•Royal Albert Hall (tel: 580.44.68).
To Sept. 15: "Henry Wood Promenade Concerts."
To Aug. 19: Summer Exhibition.
•Tate Gallery (tel: 821.13.13).
EXHIBITIONS — To Aug. 31: "American Art: Minimal Expression."
To Sept. 9: "The Hard-Won Image."
To Oct. 14: "Sculpture on the Lawn."
Aug. 1-Nov. 4: "A.R. Penck," paintings.
To Dec. 31: "Turner Watercolours."
•Wedgwood Showrooms (486.51.81).
EXHIBITION — To 31 Aug: "Wedgwood in London."
•Victoria and Albert Museum (tel: 589.63.71).
EXHIBITIONS — To Sept. 2: "William Kent (1685-1748)."
To Sept. 13: "Robots."
To Sept. 30: "Rococo: Art and Design in Hogarth's England."

FINLAND

HELSINKI, Festival (tel: 64.30.43).
CONCERT — Aug. 23: Symphony Orchestra of the Ministry of Culture, Soviet Union, Gennadi Rozhdestvensky conductor (Shostakovich).
EXHIBITIONS — To Sept. 30: "Eliel Saarinen in Finland," "Design in America: The Cranbook Vision 1925-1950."
To Sept. 16: "Rafael Wardi, Artist of the Year."
To Sept. 30: "Art of the Avant-Garde in Russia: from the George Costakis Collection."
•VB-Gallery (tel: 191.23.20).
EXHIBITION — To Aug. 10: "Laterna Magica — Holograms."

FRANCE

PARIS, Centre Culturel Wallonie-Bruxelles (tel: 278.81.95).
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 2: "Masterpieces" (Alechinsky, Corneille, Picasso, Pignon, Singier).
•Centre Georges Pompidou (tel: 277.12.33).
EXHIBITIONS — To Sept. 17: "Alibis."
To Sept. 24: "De Kooning."
To Oct. 1: "The Century of Kafka."
To Oct. 8: "Chagall."
•Eglise St.-Germain-des-Prés (tel: 549.14.83).
RECITAL — Aug. 24: François Clement organ (Ballif, Bach).
•Faculté de Droit d'Assas (tel: 549.14.83).
CONCERT — Aug. 20: Australian Youth Orchestra, Ronald Zollman conductor (Berlioz, Strauss).
•Jazz Cellar (tel: 233.84.30).
JAZZ — To Aug. 21: Stéphane Guerault and Benny Vasseur Quintet.
•Mairie du 5e Arrondissement (tel: 549.14.83).
DANCE — To Sept. 16: Historic Ballet of the Marais.
RECITAL — Aug. 21: Pierre-Alain Volondat piano (Beethoven).
CONCERT — Aug. 23: Jean Sibelius Quartet, P. Devoyon piano (Haydn, Franck).
•Musée Bourdelle (tel: 548.67.27).
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 1: "Michel Dufet."
•Musée Carnavalet (tel: 549.14.83).
RECITAL — Aug. 22: Marco Horvat lute, Guillemette Laurens soprano (Caccini, Guedon).
•Musée d'Art Moderne (tel: 723.61.27).
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 16: "Jean Le Gac Retrospective," "Penome" sculpture.
•Musée des Arts Décoratifs (tel: 260.32.14).
EXHIBITION — To Aug. 27: "Caricatures by Tim."
•Musée du Petit Palais (tel: 265.12.73).
EXHIBITION — To Aug. 25: "17th- and 18th-Century Tapestry."
•Musée du Louvre (tel: 260.39.26).
EXHIBITIONS — To Sept. 3: "The Kaufman-Schlageter Donation."
To Sept. 24: "Drawing and Science."
•Musée Hébert (tel: 222.23.82).
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 15: "Homage to Paul Delaroche."
•New Morning (tel: 523.51.41).
JAZZ — Aug 21-25: Sun Ra Orchestra
•Pavillon des Arts (tel: 233.82.50).
EXHIBITION — To Aug. 31: "Homage to Elsa Schiaparelli."
•Theatre Daunou (tel: 261.69.14).
MUSICAL — To Sept. 15: "From Harlem to Broadway" (Cuno, Francken).

GERMANY

BERLIN, Kaiser-Friedrich-Gedächtnis-Kirche (tel: 31.90.01).
RECITALS — Aug. 18: Helmut Hoeft organ (Bach).
Aug. 19: Martin Blindow (Bach).
• St. Matthäus-Kirche (263.42.50)
RECITAL — Aug. 22: Ursula Trede-Boettcher organ (Bach)
COLOGNE, Museum Ludwig (tel: 221.23.79).
EXHIBITION — To Aug. 19: "Marcel Duchamp."
HAMBURG, Staatsoper (tel: 35.15.55).
OPERA — Aug. 18: "La Bohème" (Puccini).
Aug. 19, 21: "Die Hochzeit des Figaro" (Mozart).
Aug. 20: "Ariadne auf Naxos" (Strauss).
Aug. 22: "Der Freischütz" (Weber).
Aug. 23: "Tosca" (Puccini).
HEIDELBERG, Theater der Stadt (tel: 20519).
Aug. 18 and 24: "Iphigenia in Tauris," "The Birdcatcher" (Jommelli).
Aug. 19 and 23: "The Student Prince." (Romberg).
Aug. 22: Munich Bach Ensemble (Bach).

GREECE

ATHENS, Festival (tel: 322.14.59/322.31.11).
THEATER — Aug. 18: Theater of Kalamata, "Attalus III" (Varnalis).
Aug. 18 and 19: National Theater, "Antigone" (Sophocles). Empiridon Theater, "The Persians" (Aeschylus).
Aug. 21: Theater of Crete, "Zimon" (Franghia-Kalommati).
Aug 23 and 24: National Theater, "The Clouds" (Aristophanes).
HERAKLEION, Festival (tel: 28.22.21).
CONCERTS — Aug. 19: Yiorgos Stavrianos and his band.
Aug. 20: Yiorgos Kouroupos and his band.
RECITALS — Aug 18: Duo Mahne, guitar and violin.
Aug. 22: Elena Papandreou guitar.
THEATER — Theater of Karolos Koun — Aug. 23: "Prometheus Bound" (Aeschylus).
Aug. 24: "Neither Cold Nor Hot" (Kreitz).

IRELAND

DUBLIN, Douglas Hyde Gallery (tel: 77.29.41).
EXHIBITION — To Aug. 25. "Tony O'Malley retrospective."
•Gate Theatre (tel: 74.37.22).
THEATER — Through Aug.: "A Woman Of No Importance" (Wilde).
•National Museum (tel: 76.55.21).
EXHIBITION — Through Aug.: "Memorabilia of the Political History of Ireland."

ITALY

MACERATA, Arena Sferisterio (tel: 44903/49508).
OPERA — Aug. 18: "La Traviata" (Verdi).
Aug. 19: "Madama Butterfly" (Puccini).
PESARO, Rossini Festival (tel: 33184).
OPERA — Aug 18, 20, 23: "Il Viaggio a Reims."
Aug. 21: "Stabat."
ROME, Teatro dell'Opera (tel: 57.83.00).
BALLET — Aug 18: Raymonda (Plisetskaia, Glazunov).
OPERA — Aug. 19: "Nabucco" (Verdi).

JAPAN

TOKYO, Ancient Orient Museum (tel: 989.34.91).
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 30: "Ancient Bronzes of China."
•Japan Folkcraft Museum (tel: 467.45.27).
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 24: "Village Art of India."
•Kabuki-Za (tel: 541.31.31).
DANCE — To Aug. 20: SKD Dance Troupe, traditional Japanese dance.
•Kanagawa International Center (tel: 671.70.70).
EXHIBITION — To Oct. 14: "Japan in a Single Reflex."
•National Museum (tel: 822.11.11).
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 16: "New Stone Age Earthenware."
•National Museum of Western Art (tel: 822.51.31).
EXHIBITION — To Aug. 26: "German Art and Culture."
•Okura Shukokan Museum (tel: 583.07.81).
EXHIBITION — To Aug. 26: "China: Bronze Objects and Early Printed Books."

NETHERLANDS

AMSTERDAM, Concertgebouw (tel: 71.83.45).
CONCERTS — Aug. 18: Concertgebouw Orchestra, Semyon Bychkov conductor (Tchaikovsky, Strauss).
Aug. 19: Omroep Orchestra, Ivan Fischer conductor (Mendelssohn, Schubert).
Aug 22: Concertgebouw Orchestra, Charles Dutoit conductor (Hayden, Beethoven).
Aug. 24: Netherlands Chamber Orchestra, Horia Andreescu conductor (Jolivet).
RECITAL — Aug. 23: Ronald Brautigam piano (Beethoven, Chopin).
•Historisch Museum (tel: 26.64.44).
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 2: "Frans Everbag."
•Rijksmuseum (tel: 63.21.21).
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 9: "Jacques Villon."

PORTUGAL

ERICEIRA, Junta de Turismo (tel: 63122).
EXHIBITIONS — Aug. 18 and 19: "Edmundo Cruz."
Aug. 20-26: "Paintings by Marianela Roque."
ESTORIL, Casino (tel: 268.45.21).
EXHIBITIONS — To Aug. 21: "Paintings by Chichorro," "Paintings and Prints by Matilde Marçal."
Aug. 23-Sept. 4: "Contemporary Portuguese Tapestry."

SCOTLAND

EDINBURGH, Church Hill Theatre (tel: 226.40.01).
To Aug. 25: Harold Clurman Theater of New York — "Ohio Impromptu-/Catastrophe/What Were" (Beckett).
•King's Theatre (tel: 226.40.01).
BALLET — Aug. 22 and 24: Royal Thai Ballet (traditional Thai music and dance).
OPERA — Aug. 21 and 23: "Orion" (Cavalli).
•Playhouse Theatre (tel: 226.40.01).
Aug 23-25: Komische Oper Ballet, Berlin — "Swan Lake" (Tchaikovsky).
•Queen's Hall (tel: 228.11.55).
JAZZ — Aug 18-21: Modern Jazz Quartet.
RECITAL — Aug 19: Krystian Zimerman piano (Chopin, Beethoven).
•Royal Scottish Museum (tel: 226.40.01).
EXHIBITION — To Nov. 4: "Treasures of the Smithsonian Institution."
•Usher Hall (tel: 228.11.55).
CONCERTS — Aug. 18: Royal Philharmonic Orchestra, Yuri Temirkanov conductor (Tchaikovsky, Prokofiev).
Aug. 21: Scottish National Orchestra, Neeme Järvi conductor (Parry, Britten).
Aug. 22: BBC Symphony Orchestra, Pierre Boulez conductor, Jessye Norman soprano (Bartok, Berg).
Aug. 23: BBC Symphony Orchestra, Sir John Pritchard conductor (Liszt, Bruckner).

SPAIN

BARCELONA, Els 4 Gats (tel: 301.74.43).
JAZZ — Aug. 19: Carlos Gonsálvez.
•La Carpa (tel: 301.74.43).
RECITAL — Aug. 18 and 19: Carlos Santos piano.
•Montjuich (tel: 241.70.24).
CONCERT — Aug. 18 and 19: Mary Trini.
MADRID, Centro Cultural (tel: 275.60.80).
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 1: "Madrid, Madrid, Madrid (1974-1984)."
•Coliseo Carlos III (tel: 455.50.50).
RECITALS — Aug. 20: Hans Mayer flute, Johann Sonnleitner piano (Bach).
Aug. 22: Aline Zylberajch piano, Chiara Banchini violin (Bach, Handel).
Aug. 23: Bob van Asperen piano (Bach).
Aug. 24: Christophe Coin cello (Bach).
•Municipal Museum (tel: 221.66.56).
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 1: "Evolution of the City."
VALENCIA, Museo Santa Cruz (tel: 321.76.90).
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 1: "Alfonso X."

SWITZERLAND

BASEL, Kunstmuseum (tel: 22.02.28).
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 9: "Stravinsky — The Heritage, The Image."
GENEVA, Musée de l'Athénée (tel: 29.75.66).
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 30: "Hans Erni: Recent Works."
LAUSANNE, La Fondation de l'Hermitage (tel: 20.50.01/02).
EXHIBITION — To Oct. 21: "Impressionism in the Romande Collection."
LUCERNE, Music Festival (tel: 23.52.72).
CONCERTS — Aug. 18: Swiss Festival Orchestra, Zdenek Macal conductor (Dvorak, Smetana).
Aug. 19 and 20: Zurich Music Collegium, Paul Sacher conductor, Anne-Sophie Mutter violin (Mozart).
Aug. 22: Swiss Festival Orchestra, Jean Fournet conductor (Debussy, Fauré).
RECITALS — Aug. 19: Pierre Volondat piano (Liszt, Schumann).
Aug. 24: Dietrich Fischer-Dieskau baritone, Hartmut Hoell piano (Brahms).
MARTIGNY, Fondation Pierre Gianadda (tel: 026.39.78).
EXHIBITION — To Oct. 7: "Rodin."

UNITED STATES

NEW YORK, Museum of Natural History (tel: 873.13.00).
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 9: "Ancestors: Four Million Years of Humanity."
•Guggenheim Museum (tel: 360.35.00).
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 9: "Painting in Paris."
•Metropolitan Museum of Art (tel: 535.77.10).
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 2: "Yves Saint Laurent's Designs: A Retrospective."
•Museum of Modern Art (tel: 708.97.50).
EXHIBITION — To Aug. 28: "International Survey of Recent Painting and Sculpture."
•Whitney Museum of American Art (tel: 570.36.33).
EXHIBITIONS — To Aug. 19: "Fairfield Porter Retrospective."
To Sept. 9: "Abstract Painting and Sculpture in America, 1927-1944."
To Sept. 30: "Viola Frey."
WASHINGTON, Air and Space Museum (tel: 357.27.00).
EXHIBITION — To May 1985: "Harry S. Truman Centennial: The Berlin Airlift."
•National Portrait Gallery (tel: 357.27.00).
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 16: "Variations: Musicians in Caricature, 1920-1960."
•Phillips Collection (tel: 387.21.51).
EXHIBITION — To Aug. 25: "Pierre Bonnard: The Late Paintings."

Davis Grabu

Rising Sun Over Manhattan

by Atsuko Chiba

NEW YORK — Look at Cafe *Seiyoken* on West 18th Street, Manhattan, with its high ceiling, glittering chandeliers and white tablecloths. It might be a typical Western restaurant — except that in the middle of the dining room is a *sushi* bar.

The Seikoyen is an addition to the burgeoning list of Japanese restaurants in Manhattan. But unlike their predecessors, whose selling point was the exotic, the Japanese restaurants opening up now here are making a specialty of "healthy" food. The only exotic touch is the artistic presentation.

The restaurants offer not only the traditional raw fish, *sashimi* and *sushi*, and such typical Japanese home cuisine such as *negima*, rolled beef with scallion, but French nouvelle cuisine with a Japanese touch, a *dash of soy sauce or horseradish*.

Sushi is already a household word. One New York physician says he goes to a sushi bar at least once a week; a Wall Street executive includes her favorite Japanese restaurant in her list of business lunch locations. "A friend first introduced me to a *sushi* bar and I instantly liked all the raw fish," says Marianne Bernstein, a photographer.

Marilee Hartley, co-author of "The Yuppie Handbook," says that a tuna *sashimi* lunch is favored by the Yuppies, or young urban professionals. The babyboomers, she says, are health-conscious and art-loving, and the Japanese diet, natural and low in calories, and the presentation of the cuisine exactly fits their requirements.

On average, a new Japanese restaurant crops up in Manhattan at the rate of one a month. With the impact of Japanese products — watches, cameras, stereo sets and automobiles — at a high mark, the image of Japanese food has gone along for the ride. The relatively high prices at Japanese restaurants add snob appeal, attracting the fashion-conscious.

THE Japanese food fad doesn't stop at *restaurants, however*. Asians have used the family grocery store as an entry point into the American economy. Alongside the apple sauce, they stock canned, bottled, dried Japanese food and condiments, as well as Japanese vegetables such as *daikon* (long radishes) and *negi* (long, green onion). Chain supermarkets sell dried oriental-style noodles, fresh bean sprouts and tofu, as increasing numbers of amateur chefs experiment with Japanese cuisine.

It may have started with food, but the Japanese impact is seen in other areas of New York life and culture. In cramped Manhattan studio apartments with little room for beds, many young people have adopted the *futon*, the Japanese cotton quilt. During the day, New Yorkers tend to fold the *futon* and make it into a couch, which means that the cotton absorbs moisture and dust. They might do well to remember that the Japanese hang out their *futon* every sunny day, beat it with a stick to dust it, and keep it in a closet during the daytime.

Ikebana, Japanese flower arrangement, has also been appearing in New York homes. The bold, creative arrangement of flowers and trees in a uniquely designed vase matches today's high-tech and simple apartments.

The most "in" pets are *Akita dogs*, big intelligent beasts raised in northern Japan. Jogging with an *Akita* has become fashionable and one store in Greenwich Village sells only *Akitas*.

And when it comes to clothes, Japanese influence has been phenomenal. The characteristic wide sleeves, deep, kimono-style V-neck, and linear cut have been in fashion for some time. A more recent vogue in East Village is antique *monpe*, traditional working pants made of blue-and-white cotton with *kasuri* ticktacktoe patterns. Working women appreciate their comfort and fit-all-size convenience.

Japanese influence also reaches to health care. The Manhattan telephone directory lists 14 *shiatsu* parlors offering finger-pressure massage from a trained masseur. The treatment was first developed in China centuries ago, but most parlors in Manhattan are run by Japanese. One dressmaker in SoHo tried *shiatsu* for neck and shoulder pain and now goes every week. "I don't know anything more relaxing," she says.

And then one hot afternoon at the 34th Street subway station, I saw a well-dressed lady gracefully fluttering her *sensu*, a Japanese fan. ■

Switching to the Kitchen

Continued from page 7

helping to reorganize senatorial offices in Washington become a cattle farmer? Grant remembers childhood summers visiting his grandparents on a Michigan farm, an experience that instilled an interest in food and farming. Like many others who have made the switch to food-oriented careers, he thought about the idea for a long time before he was able to do anything about it.

But sometimes the career switch is more dramatic. "On my 30th birthday I took a look at myself," said Mary Risley, now 43. "I was an investment banker with Hambrecht & Quist in San Francisco, but it no longer held any fascination for me. I thought what I really want to be is a food consultant," she said, laughing at her own lack of realism. "I wanted Gourmet magazine to pay my way around the world."

Drawing on a lifelong interest in food, she set off for European cooking schools before returning to San Francisco, where she opened Tante Marie's Cooking School. Now she supervises 20 teachers and between 85 and 100 students a week, both amateurs and professionals.

Jerrie Strom is a cooking teacher, food writer and consultant in Rancho Santa Fe, California. "Food and cooking have always been vital interests for me," she said. "I grew up on a farm in Minnesota, and I knew what good food tasted like."

At the age of 42, Strom started two companies, one a temporary personnel service, the other a data processing company that eventually employed 2,500 women and 500 men. "The companies were very successful," she said. "Seven years later they were bought by another company and that freed me for cooking."

Now 63, she gives private cooking lessons in her home, teaches at a cooking school in nearby San Diego, writes about food for a local magazine and local weekly newspaper and is chairman of the San Diego regional center of the American Institute of Wine and Food. This summer, she is giving Chinese cooking lessons on the liner Norway.

In her spare time, Strom travels widely throughout China, Mexico and Europe, seeking new ideas, recipes and techniques. "I still say I'm retired when people ask," she said, laughing. "I still say food is just a hobby."

McManus, the Boston café owner, had cherished the dream of owning and cooking in his own restaurant for years, ever since he first went to eat at a restaurant run by the cooking teacher Madeleine Kamman in a Boston suburb.

"I made a lot more money in the label business," he said, "but this is my real love, my passion. I've put everything I have on the line. I'm 45 years old, and I'm only going to play the game once."

"Passion" and "love" are words that spring easily to the lips of people who have made the change to food careers. "I went to France three different times before I married," said Harvey Edwards, who, with his French wife, Michèle, runs Café du Bec Fin in Old Greenwich, Connecticut. "I fell in love with it, and with French food. It's the respect, the discipline, the effort they put into it."

Edwards, 44, gave up a 10-year career as director of physical education at a YMCA to spend a year in Paris, studying cooking and working in two restaurant kitchens. He returned home to start a takeout and catering business, and six years later, when the space became available, he and his wife opened their French-style bistro.

Five years ago Joel Wolfe, 48, turned from acting to open Lisanne Restaurant on Atlantic Avenue in Brooklyn. "I'd been an actor for 20 years," he said, "and somewhere in the middle of all that came the restaurant fantasy. I've since learned a lot of other people share that dream." Wolfe said he started cooking when he was first married. "It was *around the time that Julia Child was starting*


Harvey Edwards.

on TV," he explained. "That was essentially the way I learned to cook. I don't think cooking is an art, but it demands the same passion as an art does."

It also demands time. Fourteen-and 16-hour days are not uncommon, even for Barry Wine, who says he and his wife, Susan, are involved in the Quilted Giraffe "often from 8:30 in the morning until 1:30 the next morning."

That kind of schedule is just too demanding for some. Peter N. Edwards, 32, now of Barrington, Rhode Island, worked as a computer programmer for a Boston insurance company while he studied cooking with Madeleine Kamman. Then he gave up the computer business entirely to become a full-time restaurant chef, but has since gone back to data processing for a bank.

"You're working 14 hours a day, but you're preoccupied with it 24 hours a day," he said of his four years as a chef in North Carolina and Massachusetts. "I'm not sure I'm cut out for that kind of work," he said, though he keeps a hand in, working part-time as a private cook. "It takes a lot of commitment, a lot of desire, a lot of persistence," he said. "Besides, I had a daughter I almost hadn't seen for a year."

"It's blue-collar work for the most part," said Peter Kump, 46, who left his position as national director of education for Evelyn Wood Reading Dynamics, the network of speed-reading schools, to become a cooking teacher. As director of Peter Kump's New York Cooking School, he supervises 60 to 80 students a week, including 10 who are in an intensive preprofessional training program.

Many of those who have successfully made the switch have had some professional training, but others have leaped in gamely with little more than a love of food and a sense of commitment.

What kind of advice, McManus was asked, would he give people who want to make the switch? "I'd toss them an apron and say: 'Come on, do it! You're only going this way once.'"

Unlike most of the others, Carlo Middione, owner of Vivande, Porta Via, a combined café, catering and retail shop in San Francisco, actually came back to food after a long career in urban redevelopment.

"My father was a chef with his own restaurant," Middione, 50 explained, "and I was his apprentice for 11 years. When I was 21, I decided I never wanted to cook again, ever. There are days when I wish I could go back to my office at Redevelopment. But there are other days that are just wonderful. And everyone who loves what they're doing has to expect frustrating days now and then."

"But if I die with a lot of dough," he said, laughing, "it's going to be pasta dough." ■


Carlo Middione.

TRAVEL

Britain Rescues The Dryden House

by R.W. Apple Jr.

MORETON PINKNEY, England — From the road it looks ordinary enough: an old manor house, no great rarity in the lanes and byways of the English Midlands, in a hodgepodge of styles and of materials: Tudor brick, yellow ironstone, tan brick, gray fieldstone, bits of wood, stucco. It looks, indeed, like what it was, the family home of prosperous, though never wildly rich, country people.

But Canons Ashby, tucked away near the hamlet of Moreton Pinkney in an obscure corner of Northamptonshire, between BBC antennae at Daventry and George Washington's ancestral home at Sulgrave Manor, is much more special than it looks. It is special because of who lived there, what they left behind and the way in which it has been preserved.

Built in the 1550s, extended in 1619 and 1632 and rebuilt between 1708 and 1710, Canons Ashby was for more than four centuries the home of the Dryden family, whose most eminent member was John Dryden, the poet and dramatist (1631-1700). It has escaped the changing tastes of the last 250 years. But after World War II the Drydens left for Southern Rhodesia (now Zimbabwe), and they and their tenants found that they lacked anything like the money to rehabilitate the rapidly decaying structure. It seemed likely that the house would survive only as a romantic ruin set in wheat fields and woodlands, a reminder of the impact of inheritance taxes on the British gentry.

The logical caretaker for the place was the National Trust, which has restored and watches over hundreds of the gems of Britain's architectural heritage as well as vast tracts of unspoiled landscape. But the trust cannot accept buildings without endowments to finance their upkeep — to do so would simply transfer properties from one cash-strapped landlord to another — and the Drydens had no money with which to create an endowment.

Fortunately, the problem reached a critical state just when the British government, alarmed by the threat to notable buildings all over the country following the sale of Mentmore, the elaborate Rothschild (later Rosebery) estate, and the dispersal of its contents in 1977, decided to help by establishing the National Heritage Memorial Fund. The trust agreed to accept the house and the fund agreed to provide most of the roughly $3.5 million needed for restoration and endowment. The first house saved by the fund, it opened to the public this month, along with a second, Belton House, in Lincolnshire.

For the modern-day visitor Canons Ashby offers lessons in scale and in period authenticity that are lacking in many grander and more famous houses. It feels old, both because it has been possible to save or to buy back much of the original furniture and because the restoration of walls, floors and ceilings has been so punctilious.

The architect in charge, Rodney Melville of nearby Leamington Spa, said his goals had been "to stay the hand wherever possible and not to show we've ever been here."

He has succeeded so well in maintaining a worn, mellow, lovingly preserved atmosphere that it is difficult to believe that the Drydens did not move out a few months ago and that the house is not as they left it, except for an unusually thorough spring housecleaning. The National Trust plans to preserve the illusion by strictly limiting the number of people who can enter the house at any one time.

But an illusion it is. The panel painting over the chimneypiece in the hall, showing cannons and muskets and drums, was a black smudge when the trust took over; the drawing-room ceilings and walls were crumbling.

Canons Ashby.

To the most casual visitor it is evident that the drawing room is a masterpiece, dominated by a massive, multicolored neoclassical fireplace in marble and marbleized wood and a fantastically decorated domed plaster ceiling, with a magnificent pendant boss at its center, all matched nowhere in Britain.

Three years ago the fireplace was covered with paint, which had to be lifted off with scalpels, flake by flake. It took three men 10 weeks to do it. To save the ceiling the room had to be taken apart; it is now held together by reinforced concrete and steel beams and trusses, all painstakingly hidden from view, that replace timbers reduced to powder by death-watch beetles and dry rot.

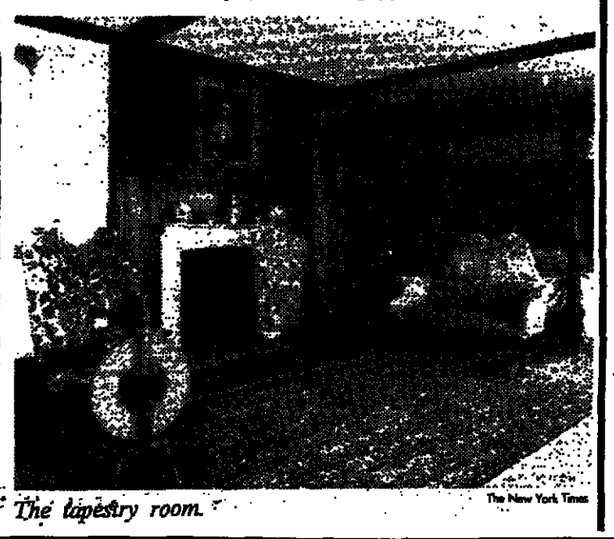
Once again the visitor standing beneath it — a successor to Edmund Spenser and John Dryden (he lived nearby) and Samuel Richardson, who called often to see the scholarly squires of Canons Ashby — feels like "Alice inside Queen Elizabeth's jewel box."

Almost every room has something distinctive. The walls of the winter parlor are covered with undeciphered painted coats of arms, rebuses and other devices, including early Masonic symbols, from the 1590s. The painted parlor has Baroque trompe l'oeil pilasters, capitals and friezes that are so convincing that the fluting on the "pilasters" looks real even from a foot away. One room contains extremely rare grisaille murals, discovered during the restoration, depicting episodes like those in "The Faerie Queene." And the tapestry room has six needlework chairs and a matching firescreen and settee that had been sold to pay inheritance taxes in the 1930s and which, almost miraculously, came back onto the market last year and were repurchased.

The original upholstery bill from 1716 survives among the Dryden papers, as do thousands of other household records, which make Canons Ashby one of the best-documented properties owned by the trust.

Canons Ashby is open Wednesdays through Sundays from 1 to 6 P.M. from April 1 to Oct. 31. Admission is £3 ($4.00); children are $1.50. ■

The library.



The tapestry room.

The New York Times

Getting to Know Your Average Tuscan

by James M. Johnson

PLOP down nearly anyone from virtually anywhere in the Western world on the middle of Tuscany and chances are he will know instantly where he is. From the Middle Ages forward, generations of painters have depicted the contours and colors of the landscape, making it so familiar that for natives and foreigners alike Tuscany is the most "Italian" of Italy's regions.

The landscape in a Renaissance painting of the Florentine or Sienese School and the landscape glimpsed from the car or train window today are so similar that it is reasonable to ask if anything has changed in the last half-millennium.

The answer is not easy, for Tuscans are conservative by nature and when they change or make changes they go to great lengths to conceal it from themselves as well from everyone else. They worked out a modus vivendi with their environment and among themselves 500 years ago and, since it fits them perfectly, they see no reason to alter the arrangement.

This goes also for their food and drink. Red wine — or *nero* (black) — for the men, white for the women, all made locally, of course, soups, bread, certain vegetables prepared in certain fashions and much spit-roasted and grilled meats. That's it, day in and day out. While it may be good, and it is, it tends to be monotonous and unimaginative.

To the Tuscan, however, it's the only sensible fare, and heaven help anyone who suggests alternatives. A restaurateur who had enjoyed great success in Milan, with the exception of an ill-fated, authentic Indian restaurant, tried his hand in the Chianti district. He fell flat. The Milanese were not ready for curry but the Tuscans were not even prepared for Milan.

That Tuscans consider a Genoan a foreigner is no surprise, once it is understood that the Volterrans harbor deep suspicions about the Tuscanism of Sienese only 57 kilometers (36 miles) away. The Sienese heartily reciprocate the suspicion.

Pisa, Livorno, Florence and the other industrial and commercial cities of the seacoast and Arno Valley have grown prodigiously since World War II. Many "foreigners" have flocked to those cities, which consequently are perhaps less Tuscan than they once were.

While the metropolises have changed somewhat, the countryside has remained virtually unchanged, probably because the people who tend the vines, prune and harvest the olives and sow and reap the grain are descendants of the people who were doing the same jobs in the same places 800 years ago.

A manor may be owned by an industrialist from the north or even one of the ancient noble families, whether survivors of the feudal period, which in Tuscany was rather brief, or scions of bumptious merchants who made a mint in the wool trade and invested their money in land. Their estates, however, are under the daily care of the local *contadino* (originally peasant, now farmer). And the *contadini* are Tuscans to the core.

Never serfs in the northern European sense, they are, in fact, militants who through various forms of coercion secured a compromise with the landlords, the *mezzadria* system, which was established throughout Tuscany in the early Middle Ages. Under it, the landlord provided the peasants a house and land. The peasants farmed the land and divided the produce of their labors, 50-50, with the owners.

Naturally, each party to the contract did his best to outwit the other. And the dealings could be extremely sharp indeed. While the tussle was often a matter of starvation or survival for the share-cropping peasant, both sides, it seems, came to regard the annual divvying of the spoils as a splendid game of wits. *Furbo* is the Italian word for shrewdness, and in the cliché cunning is almost invariably linked with peasant, a clear sign of the general assumption that the *contadino* usually got the upper hand.

The *mezzadria* system was finally suppressed in reforms enacted by the Italian Parliament in the early 1960s. The *contadino* became a salaried worker and, since estates were often operated on a hit-or-miss basis, many of the owners decided that they could not afford the costs. Thousands of sharecroppers fled the land for the cities, and owners dumped their properties on the market at absurd prices. Throughout the 1960s and the early 1970s, land could be had in Tuscany for the proverbial song.

New owners with new — at least for Tuscany — ideas appeared and some changes occurred. The most obvious is the system of laying out vineyards. Culture was once promiscuous, with a row of vines, often trained on trees, then olives, then vines, then grain, again vines and, perhaps, another crop.

Now, the vines have been consolidated. The rows are arranged perpendicularly on the slopes, which can be plowed by tracked tractors but not by the ox teams, which had to move horizontally across the brows of the hills.

The *contadino*, share-cropper or salaried worker, has changed little, if at all. In fact, the scope of his *furbismo* has expanded. He now collects an assured wage and he need not exert himself, although he usually takes pride in his work and does it well, even though, bumper crop or lean, it's all the same to him. And he's in demand. Landlords are finding it increasingly hard to find workers. A house, a bit of land plus a salary with social security benefits must be offered to keep a *contadino* from becoming a *cittadino*.

But the age-old battle continues. One absentee landlord — a contractor who lives 45 kilometers (28 miles) from his estate — suspected his workers of watering his wine.

He was wild with fury, partly because he takes pride in his wine, but mostly because he was afraid his *contadini* had outsmarted him, or thought they had. He was more *furbo* than they, he swore, but he couldn't prove his case. Still, he was sufficiently *furbo* to pass off the watered wine to his paying clients as the real, unadulterated stuff. ■

Jersey

Continued from page 7

country club. There are grassy slopes, spotless cages, rare ducks from Madagascar splashing in ponds, families of Waldrapp ibises with bills like dipsticks, Bornean orangutans of fright-wig orange, a pygmy hedgehog that looks like a mobile pine cone and on and on. The animals are rare, but the care they receive, and their liveliness, is rarer still.

The great stars of the zoo are the gorillas, many of whom have been bred by the trust. They roam around an enclosure about a half acre in size, leaping over boulders, climbing on Jungle Gyms or just hanging out in what seemed to be enormous good humor. We figured about an hour for the zoo, and wound up staying almost all afternoon.

The well-keptness of things on Jersey is striking. Mont Orgueil Castle, which has been looking out over Grouville Bay since the 13th century, is remarkably preserved, and a fascinating place: I never had a real idea of what a keep or a portcullis or a machicolated bastion were before poking around Mont Orgueil. I was a bit disappointed, though, that many of the interesting manors, small chateau-like residences, were not open to visitors except on special days. So we spent a lot of time with Jersey's World War II history, too interesting to let pass even if the sun had been out.

Jersey, with the rest of the Channel Islands, was occupied in June 1940 and not liberated until 1945, some 11 months after D-Day. Quixotically, the Germans attempted to turn Jersey into an enormous fortress, and, using slave labor, built a network of gun emplacements and tunnels. Most Jersey residents have a theory on why, and a spectacular one, not all that much based on history, which is that Hitler planned to hole up here. An underground hospital at St. Lawrence has been turned into a museum, and it is an eerie place: The juxtaposition against a very English background of the Nazi flags, the public notices in German, the photos of the German commandant's honor guard marching in front of Lloyd's Bank Ltd. is discomforting.

After a morning's look at St. Helier, the capital, we henceforth drove around it. The rest of Jersey is quite lovely enough not to visit St. Helier twice. Through the wind and rain, the beaches at Portelet Bay, Beauport Bay and St. Ouen appeared very attractive. When the sun actually did come out we were on the beach at St. Brelade's Bay, and, after a moment's severe disorientation, agreed it was briefly marvelous.

We lived extremely well, staying at Longueville Manor, a Relais et Châteaux member, and had three different rooms in three nights, all very English; but who really could mind old rose prints, chintz, heated towel rails and luxurious bathtubs?

Eating on Jersey is agreeable. The best meal we had was in a pub called the Fisherman's Bar beneath the Water's Edge Hotel at Bouley Bay, where the signs say you can go scuba diving nearby. There was first-rate fish soup and very fresh raw seafood. A Paris friend who has a place on Jersey tipped us to the restaurant at the Moorings hotel in Gorey, a village next to Mont Orgueil Castle, and we fared well there, too, sticking to the same basics, a pretty good rule of thumb on the island. Another meal at a rather more ambitious place turned into a Fawlty Towers burlesque with screaming Portuguese waiters and dreadful food. Unfortunately, we missed the cold lobster at the Jersey Pottery, in Gorey, which another friend describes as excellent.

You can get to Jersey by air from London or Paris, as well as from a number of provincial cities in both countries. If you do not rent a car, a bicycle is a must. There are car ferries running from Weymouth and Portsmouth, as well as car ferries and hydrofoils from Saint-Malo and Granville. I have often thought that for a tourist going from France to England, or vice versa, a routing through Jersey would be a slightly exotic yet soothing way of making the transition.

ersey's south coast.

Vienna's Auersperg Palace Sparkles Again

by Alan Levy

VIENNA — The sorrow was great when the Palais Auersperg closed its doors to the general public at the beginning of last year. This Viennese landmark was a place where one could savor a steak tartar or a Chateaubriand or sip coffee or cocktails beneath palm trees around the fountain of a lush indoor winter garden complete with parrots and a cockatoo named CoCo, who would say "Come here?" and "Where is the Papa?"

In summer, diners could stroll through a formal outdoor garden, or sit in the same room with Brueghel or Veronese originals listening to Lynn Juliet Englebardt stroking the Steinway with Noel Coward tunes. Moreover, the Auersperg boasted Vienna's cheapest cup of coffee that you could drink sitting down — always well under a dollar — making it a haven for students and lovers when its doors opened at 4 P.M.

The good news this summer is that a local entrepreneur, Peter Koller, 40, has rented the Auersperg and is having a ball there almost every night for tourists and occasional sentimental Viennese.

His "Viennese Evening in the Palais Auersperg," starts with champagne on the steps of the grand staircase and is followed, in the hall where Mozart once conducted a private performance of his "Idomeneo," with a show (Mozart, Schubert, Strauss, Lehár, and "Edelweiss" from "The Sound of Music") performed by a chamber orchestra, two good opera singers, a ballet quartet dancing the worst choreography in town, and a boys' choir featuring a splendid boy soprano. Then the guests adjourn for a four-course dinner (including trout pâté, an Austrian soup, roast veal and apple strudel) and there is dancing in the music salon and winter garden.

The evenings, which cost 850 Schillings (barely $40) a head, are a new chapter in the palace's checkered but glorious history. Designed by Johann Bernhard Fisher von Erlach, the great architect of imperial baroque, in 1721, the palace was built for the original "Rosenkavalier," Peter Rofrano, son of the postmaster general for Hapsburg territories in Italy. It was after him that Hugo von Hoffmannsthal modeled the hero of his libretto (changing his first name from Peter to Octavian) for the Richard Strauss opera.

In 1760, the Rosenkavalier's heirs leased the palace to Prince Friedrich Wilhelm von Sachsen Hildburghausen, whose private orchestra had been conducted by the composer Christoph Willibald von Gluck. By then, Gluck was director of the imperial Vienna Opera, but he conducted a memorable series of *Hauskonzerte* here for invited guests only.

In 1777, the palace was sold to Prince Johann Adam Auersperg, a patron of the arts who imported Italian decorators and sculptors to embellish its gardens and interior. It was for Auersperg that Mozart adapted his opera "Idomeneo" into a concert version for amateurs in 1786, with barons and counts singing the leading roles.

The Empress Maria Theresa was always fond of Auersperg's rose garden, and her husband, the wayward Holy Roman Emperor Franz I, was especially fond of one of the Auersperg princesses. At Franz's funeral when the Princess Auersperg appeared, weeping, most of the mourners scorned her, but the empress left her family and came over to comfort the princess, saying: "We have truly lost much, my dear." After the funeral, the princess presented a note Franz had given her for 200,000 guilders (three times the value of the Auersperg at the time). The royal treasurer refused it, but the empress ordered it paid in full.

The Henry Kissinger of the Hapsburg era, Prince Clemens Wenzel Nepomuk Lothar von Metternich, favored the Auersperg, too. During the Congress of Vienna in 1814-15, if any high officials needed to meet in privacy, Metternich would send them to a salon of the Auersperg "warmed" by two ceramic stoves. Only one stove, however, was in working order. The other was hollowed out and inside sat Metternich's spy, taking notes.

In the 1850s, the palace underwent a three-year renovation and, at the celebration of its reopening on April 13, 1856, Emperor Franz Joseph, then 26, and his 19-year-old Empress Elisabeth waltzed here all night to the music of Johann Strauss.

In 1862, the street on which the palace stands was re-named Auerspergstrasse in honor of Prince Adolf Auersperg, who later became Austrian prime minister.

THE palace's Mozartean tradition of amateur theatricals was perpetuated by Princess Pauline Metternich, the statesman's granddaughter. One of her actors, a few years before his tragic death at Mayerling, was Crown Prince Rudolf, a collection of whose childhood uniforms and lederhosen are kept in the library adjoining the winter garden.

When the empire collapsed after World War I, much of the Auersperg was converted to office space, and in World War II, it became the headquarters of the Austrian resistance to Hitler. "It was so big and imposing," one old hero recalls, "that the Gestapo never thought of looking for the underground here." In April 1945, the Austrian Republic was proclaimed here, with the hoisting of the red-white-red flag. A tablet in German at the main entrance reads: "Austrian patriots gathered in this house prevented the destruction of Vienna and laid the cornerstone of a free Austria."

At the outset of the occupation of Austria by the United States, Britain, France and the Soviet Union, the Auersperg was Inter-Allied Military Police Headquarters and figured in the film "Four in a Jeep." Later in that seedy decade, much of the palace was abandoned, its salons preserved as salesrooms and a circus pitched its tent in the formal gardens.

In the 1950s, the palace was bought by Alfred Weiss, a coffee magnate, who commissioned the architect Oswald Haerdtl to restore it and made it an elegant showcase for his Arabia coffee — which explains why the price per cup was always so low.

The greatest honor you can give a Viennese is a title, and in 1965, the Auersperg's owner became Consul Weiss. His coffee, despite its name, came from El Salvador, and for more than a decade, the Auersperg sported the seal of Salvadoran Consulate, the only place in town with consular hours from 4 to 6 P.M. Businessmen balanced briefcases on laps at little white cocktail tables in the winter garden while nervously choosing between coffee and champagne, whichever they thought would further their causes. In Consul Weiss' declining years, the documents were ratified by his Yugoslav headwaiter, who kept the official ribbons and seals with the credit card machines.

Auersperg Palace.

Vienna Tourist Board

Weiss died in 1976. His grandson, Andrew Demmer, uneasy about the Salvadoran connection, divested the family first of the consulate and then of coffee, selling Arabia to Julius Meinl and opening his own Demmer's Teehaus a few blocks away. Maintaining the palace for a public that sometimes stayed for hours on one cup of coffee became so costly that, at the end of 1982, Demmer decided to keep it open only for balls, banquets, jubilees and seminars.

Then, last spring, the American-educated Koller, went to an Austro-Arab Society banquet at the Auersperg and decided "it was crying shame that the palace was dark most of the time." A distant descendant of Johann Strauss and specialist in export-import marketing, Koller organized the program and lined up the talent in May.

With virtually no publicity, it took a while for the world to find out about his elegant mousetrap. Koller would like to run it longer, but he admits the money is running out. "The city of Vienna has sponsored us verbally," he says, "we hope it will help us financially too."

"Viennese Evening at the Auersperg," continues nightly through Sept. 9 (except on Aug. 19 and 31, Sept. 3 and 6); for the rest of September it runs every Tuesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday. For information, call: Palais Auersperg, Auerspergstrasse 1, A-1080 Vienna; tel: 43.15.68. ■

Thursday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street

(Continued from Page 6)

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Chge
20½	12⅞	MunsingW			17	70	20¼	20¼	20¼	+ ⅛
41½	26	MurphC	1.40	4.3	7	175	32½	30½	32½	+ 1½
38⅞	24½	MurpO	1.00	3.4	10	563	29⅞	29⅜	29⅜	— ⅜
29⅞	20	MurryO	1.20	5.8	9	19	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅛
13	11	MyrOm	1.44e	12.5		32	11½	11½	11½	
11⅞	6½	MyerL n				143	6	7¼	7⅞	+ ⅜

N

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Chge
25½	16	NAFCO	.80b	4.4	13	6	18½	18½	18½	
45⅝	37⅝	NBD	2.40	5.4	8	12	44½	43⅞	44½	+ ⅜
34½	16¼	NBI			13	482	16⅝	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅛
20½	16½	NCH	.72	3.6	15	5	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ½
29	22⅝	NCNB	1.12	4.0	7	111	28	27⅝	27⅝	+ ⅛
24⅛	20⅝	NCR s	.80	3.0	9	3899	27⅛	26⅝	27	— ⅛
24½	13	NI Ind n				7	17⅞	17	17	
20½	10⅝	NL Ind	.20	1.6	210	317	12⅝	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛
3⅛	1	NVF				106	1⅜	1¼	1¼	
48	34½	NabscB	2.48	5.3	10	500	46½	46½	46½	
37	21	Nalco	1.20	4.3	15	415	27⅝	27⅛	27⅝	
29⅝	20	Nashua			10	256	28½	27⅝	28½	+ ⅛
37½	23	NatCan	1.00	3.1	8	40	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	
22	14	NCnv s	.40	2.2	16	628	18⅝	17⅞	18¼	+ ⅛
30	22⅛	NatDist	2.20	8.6	14	171	25⅝	25¼	25½	+ ⅛
85	64⅝	NDist pf	4.25	5.1		50z	83½	83½	83½	
19¼	16¼	NDist pr	1.85	11.2		5	16½	16½	16½	— ½
21⅜	13⅝	NEdus s			18	465	19⅝	18⅝	19⅝	+ ⅝
24	15½	NorFGs	1.88	7.8	6	87	24⅝	23½	24⅛	+ ½
22½	19⅝	NFG pf	2.30	10.8		100	21¼	21¼	21¼	+ ½
30⅝	27	NatGvd	1.76	5.0	6	118	35⅝	34⅝	35	+ ⅛
7½	2⅝	NHam			55	72	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	
37⅝	23⅛	NII	.36	.8	13	1202	44⅝	39	39½	+ ¼
77	66	NII pf	5.00	7.9		209	64½	64½	63½	—1⅜
17⅝	10¼	NMdCre	.50	3.0	12	1444	17	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
27½	17⅝	NMedE	.44	1.9	13	2501	23⅝	22⅝	23	+ ⅛
12⅝	6⅝	NMinES				7	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
29¼	20⅝	NIPresl	1.00	4.2	11	69	24⅝	22⅝	24	— ⅛
19⅝	9½	NSemi s				8082	15⅝	15¼	15¼	+ ⅛
28⅝	21⅛	NStwin s	.88	3.4	11	79	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	
17⅞	11⅞	NStand	.40	2.8	7	2	14⅜	14½	14½	— ½
30	21⅛	NevPw	2.76	10.5	9	64	26¼	25⅞	26¼	+ ⅛
20½	17½	NevP pl	2.10	11.5		450z	20	20	20	+ ⅛
16⅝	14⅞	NevP pl	1.95	13.3		3	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
14⅝	8½	NevSvL	.50	3.0	5	50	10½	10	10	— ⅛
43⅝	28⅝	NEngEl	3.40	10.1	6	365	34	33⅝	33⅝	— ⅜
27	21⅛	NEnPr pf	2.76	11.4		5	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅜
28⅝	16½	NJRsc	2.04	8.2	7	63	24⅝	24½	24⅝	+ ⅛
22¼	14⅝	NYSEG	2.44	13.7	5	881	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅜
71½	55½	NYS pf	8.80	14.8		550z	59½	59½	59½	+ ½
17⅝	13½	NYS pf	2.12	14.1		23	16	15	15	— ⅜
19¼	13¼	Newell	.50	3.0	10	47	16⅝	16½	16½	
36⅝	24⅝	Newhal	.48	1.3	25	8	36⅝	36	36⅝	+ ⅛
16⅝	11	Newmt	4.76e	39.7	12	23	12	12	12	
13⅝	7¼	NewHrs	2.51e	33.5		13	7⅝	7½	7½	
68⅝	31	Newmt	1.00	2.6	27	2009	39	37⅝	38½	— ⅜
8⅝	2	Newark				152	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
19⅝	10⅝	NiaMP	2.00	14.0	5	1962	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	+ ⅛
33	24¼	NiaMat	3.90	13.9		100z	28	28	28	—1½
35	24	NiaMat	4.10	14.4		400z	28½	28½	28½	
41	30⅝	NiaMat	4.85	14.5		200z	33½	33½	33½	+1⅜
39½	38½	NiaMat	6.10	15.4		200z	40	39½	39½	— ½
25½	19⅝	NiaMat	2.57e	12.2		18	21¼	21	21	— ⅛
7⅝	5	NiMet	10.60	13.5		100z	78½	78½	78½	+1½
21½	15⅝	NiagSh	2.32e	12.8		30	17½	17½	17½	— ⅛
10⅝	10⅝	Nicolet	.04e	.4	15	8z	14⅝	14½	14½	— ⅝
32	24⅛	NICOR	3.04	11.1	11	89	27½	27⅛	27½	+ ⅛
20⅝	12⅛	NoBlAl	.12	.8	38	144	15⅝	15½	15½	+ ½
70⅝	48⅝	NorfkSo	3.20	5.7	8	374	56⅝	55⅝	56½	+ ½
38½	29⅝	Norstr	2.20b	7.2	7	25	31¼	30⅝	30⅝	— ⅝
17⅝	10⅝	Nortek	.08	.5	7	223	15½	14⅝	15½	+ ⅝
32⅝	26⅝	NACool	1.00	2.3	6	22	46½	46½	46½	
39⅝	28½	NAPhil s	1.00	2.8	9	901	36½	36	36½	— ⅛
21⅞	15⅝	NEurO	1.94b	9.9	11	6	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
17⅝	11⅝	NorStUt	1.48	12.8	5	1464	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
15½	11⅛	NindPS	1.56	11.8	7	2555	13⅝	13½	13½	— ⅛
40⅝	33½	NoSiPw	3.24	8.4	7	654	39	38⅝	38⅝	
33	28	NSPw pf	3.40	12.4		800z	29	28½	29	+ ⅝
69⅝	51	NSPw pf	7.00	13.2		20z	53	53	53	—1½
49⅝	29⅝	NorTel s	.40	1.0		1600	40⅝	39½	40	+ ⅛
6⅝	2⅝	Nthgate s				209	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
107	71	Norfm	1.80	1.7	12	228	109	106⅝	108	+2
49⅝	33½	NwstAir	.80	2.1	9	803	38⅝	37⅝	38½	+ ⅛
53½	37⅝	NwInd	2.68	6.0		574	45¼	45	45	— ½
25⅞	14½	NwStl				7	16⅝	16½	16½	— ⅛
45⅝	30⅝	Norton	2.00	5.9	12	201	34	33⅝	34	
39½	23⅝	Norwst	1.80	6.4	7	628	29	28½	29	+ ⅜
73½	39	Novo	.29e	.6	16	235	48½	47⅝	47⅝	+ ½
44½	26	Nucor	.36	1.1	13	115	32½	32½	32½	+ ⅛
20	4⅝	NutTr	.32	5.2	6	111	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
69½	58⅝	NYNX n	6.00	8.8	7	1559	68⅝	67⅝	68	+ ⅜

O

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Chge
8⅝	3	OakInd				212	4½	4½	4⅝	
26½	23⅝	OakInP	1.52	6.0	12	5	25½	25½	25½	+ ⅜
35½	23	OccPet	2.50	8.6	15	1774	29½	28⅝	29	+ ⅛
17	9⅝	OccIP wt				100	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛
11	7⅝	OccIP pl	4.00	4.4		1	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛	+4⅝
23⅝	18⅝	OccIP pl	2.50	11.8		10	21⅜	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅜
20⅝	16⅛	OccIP pl	2.12	11.5		4	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
22⅛	17⅝	OccIP pl	2.30	11.6		2	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
112½	104⅝	OccIP pl	15.50	14.1		42	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	+ ⅛
108½	99½	Occ pl	14.62	13.9		70	105½	105	105	
34½	22⅝	ODECO	1.00	3.3	15	45	26⅝	26½	26⅝	+ ⅛
34⅝	24½	Ogden	1.80	6.3	11	330	28½	27⅝	28½	+ ⅛
16	9⅝	OhioEd	1.84	16.7	5	916	11⅛	10⅝	11	+ ⅛
28	18⅛	OhEd pf	3.50	17.0		51	21	20⅝	20⅝	
21	17	OhEd pr	3.92	17.0		13	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
15⅝	10⅝	OhEd pf	1.80	14.8		3	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
66½	47½	OhEd pf	8.44	17.6		210z	50	49	49	—2½
17⅛	13	OhMat s	.40	2.4	20	75	16⅝	16⅝	16½	+ ⅛
65	52	OhPr pl	1.00	13.9		200z	52	52	52	+2
19½	15	OhPr pfG	2.27	13.5		6	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
107	98	OhPr pfA	14.00	13.7		750z	102	102	102	+1
69½	58	OhPr pfE	8.48	13.7		200z	61	61	61	+1
63⅝	51½	OhPr pfD	7.76	14.5		110z	53½	53½	53½	—1
21⅞	18⅝	OklaGE	1.92	9.0	8	1523	21⅝	21⅜	21⅝	+ ⅛
8½	7	OklaG pl	.80	10.3		130z	8	7⅞	7⅞	
34	25⅛	Olin	1.32	4.9	9	105	30½	29⅞	30	— ⅛
27⅝	20⅝	Omark	1.04	4.3	13	23	24¼	23½	24¼	+ ⅜
42½	13½	Omncre	.92	6.1	9	46	15⅝	14⅞	15½	+ ⅛
24⅝	17½	Oneida	.80	4.3		20	19	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
32⅝	26½	ONEOK	2.56	9.0	8	26	28½	28½	28½	+ ⅛
21⅞	18½	OranRk	2.04	9.5	7	34	21½	21½	21½	+ ½

P

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Chge
39	18	PHM	.88	3.7	10	135	24	23½	23⅝	— ⅛
16½	12	PNBMd	1.58e	10.9		122	14⅝	14½	14½	+ ⅛
38	24⅝	PPG	1.44	4.4	8	619	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	+ ⅛
24⅝	17½	PSA	.60	3.4		114	18⅛	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅜
20½	14⅝	PSA pf	1.90	12.3		8	15½	15½	15½	+ ⅛
12⅝	11⅛	PacAS	1.50	12.6		22	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
16⅝	12⅝	PacGE	1.72	11.8	6	1219	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
38	30⅝	PacLtg	3.16	9.9	6	522	32	31⅝	32	+ ⅛
27	20½	PcLum	1.20	4.8	14	124	25½	24½	24⅝	— ½
13⅝	6⅝	PacRes	.90r	13.3	14	55	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
20⅝	14	PacRS pf	2.00	13.6		11	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
34⅝	11⅞	PacSci	.40	2.8	10	81	14½	14	14⅝	
63⅝	51⅛	PcTel n	5.40	8.7	7	2191	62⅝	61	62½	+1⅞
15⅝	10½	PacTin	.40	3.7	13	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
25⅝	21	PacIfco	2.32	9.9	6	194	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅜
30½	26⅛	PacLt pl	3.75	13.6		16	27⅝	26⅝	27⅝	+ ⅜
32⅝	27½	PacLt pl	4.07	13.8		10	29½	29⅝	29½	
52⅝	23⅝	PalmWb	.60	1.8	25	367	34⅝	34⅛	34⅝	+1⅜
29⅝	23⅝	PalmBc	1.20	13.3	9	228	36⅝	36	36	— ⅛
25	20¼	PanAlk	.66	2.9	9	16	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
9¼	4	PanAm				2830	5	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
1⅝	1	PanAwl				20z	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
22⅝	14⅝	Pandck n	.20	1.1	12	322	18⅝	17⅝	18	
40	31	PaneRc	2.30	6.6	9	565	34⅝	33⅝	34⅝	+ ⅛
6½	3	PantPr			22	897	3½	3⅜	3½	+ ⅛
18⅝	12	Paprcll	.76	4.9	15	167	15⅝	15½	15½	— ⅛
20⅝	12⅝	Pardyn			71	227	14⅝	14	14⅝	— ⅛
29	19⅝	ParkEl s			15	117	27⅝	26⅝	29	+ ⅜
13⅝	6½	ParkDrl	.16	2.2		214	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
37	25⅛	ParkH	1.04	3.3	14	290z	31⅝	31	31⅝	+ ⅜
21⅝	12½	ParkPn	.52	3.4	24	161	15⅝	15	15⅝	— ⅛
26⅝	17½	Parson	1.00	4.2	12	228	24	23½	24	+ ⅛
7⅝	1½	PatPtrl				77	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
22	14	PayINW	.34	1.6	15	64	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+ ½
20⅛	12⅝	PayNP	.60	3.6	14	291	16⅝	16½	16½	+ ½
29⅛	13½	PayCas	.16	.9	14	627	17½	16½	17⅝	+ ⅜
14⅝	6¼	PeaBody	.20	2.6		92	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ⅜
7⅝		Pengo				62	⅝	⅝	⅝	
50¼	35½	PenCon			50	485	49⅝	49	49⅝	+ ⅜
122	94	PenCr	5.27	4.4		87	121½	120¼	120¼	— ⅝
44⅛	27	Pennzoil	2.36	4.6	8	4010	51½	51	51½	— ⅛
24½	19½	PaPL	2.48	11.0	7	158	22⅝	22½	22⅝	
36½	30½	PaPL pf	4.40	13.8		30z	32	32	32	—1
68	58	PaPL pl	8.40	14.3		100z	60	60	60	—1
26⅝	20⅝	PaPL dep	2.43	13.5		11	25½	25½	25½	— ⅛
24	20	PaPL dep	2.90	13.3		1	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	
66	56½	PaPL pr	8.40	14.3		40pz	59	58⅝	58⅝	— ⅛
26⅝	22⅝	PaPL dep	3.25	13.8		4	24	24	24	— ⅛
26⅝	22⅝	PaPL dep	3.75	13.8		13	27	27	27	+ ⅜
84½	65⅝	PaPL pl	9.24	13.1		100z	71	70½	70½	—1½
103½	94½	PaPL pr	13.00	13.3		200z	98	98	98	
62⅝	54½	PaPL pr	8.00	13.8		70z	57⅝	57⅝	58	+2
45⅝	41½	PaPL pr	6.50	14.7	9	212	34½	34	34⅛	— ⅜
26½	20⅛	Penn pl	1.60	7.3		21	22	22	22	— ½
41⅝	30⅝	Pennzoil	2.20	6.3	9	488	35⅝	34⅝	35⅝	+ ⅜
24⅝	16⅝	PeopEn	1.36	7.0	12	314	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
44⅝	32⅝	PepsiCo	1.68	3.9	23	2819	43½	42⅝	43⅛	+ ½
37½	27⅝	PerkEl	.50	2.2	19	1035	23⅝	22⅝	23	+ ⅜
37½	27⅝	Permian	2.50e	7.3	11	194	34⅝	34	34⅝	— ⅛
27½	12⅝	PerryDr	.24	1.5	14	8	15⅝	15½	15⅝	— ⅛
37½	26	Petrie	1.40	4.0	15	60	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	+ ⅜
27½	20	PetrLt	1.40	5.5	12	46	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
22	14	PetRs	3.53e	13.3		17	27	26½	26⅝	+ ⅛
37½	26	PetMk	1.57	10.9		44	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
16⅝	12	Petrlm	1.04e	18.0		22	6	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
44½	29⅝	Pfizer	1.32	3.7	12	1924	35⅝	35⅛	35⅝	— ⅛
24½	17	PhelpD				367	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
48⅝	36½	PhelPr	5.00	12.2		33	41	40⅝	41	+ ½
29⅝	22	PhilPet	.54	1.8	9	4467	30⅝	28⅝	29⅝	+ ⅜
7⅝	5	PhilEl	2.20	19.8	4	1549z	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
56	40	PhilEl pf	7.00	16.7		80z	42	42	42	+ ½
66	50½	PhilEl pf	8.75	16.8		310z	52	51½	52	+ ⅜
10⅝	6½	PhilEl pf	1.43	16.1		32	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
60	43	PhilEl pf	7.85	17.1		100z	46	46	46	—1½
10⅝	6⅝	PhilEl pf	1.28	16.0		64	8⅝	7⅝	8	+ ⅛
60	44	PhilEl pf	7.80	16.4		250z	47½	47	47½	+1½
20	15½	PhilLt pl	1.84	9.9	9	1475	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
47⅝	36⅝	PhilMr	3.40	4.6	10	2048	75½	73⅝	74⅝	+1⅛
17⅝	10⅝	PhilPin	.48	3.3	9	89	14⅝	14½	14½	
41⅝	26	Philin pf	1.00	2.8		3	35½	35½	35½	—1½
45½	34⅝	PhilPet	2.40	5.5	7	4017	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	— ⅜
32½	26½	PhilVN s	.40	1.8	8	477	23⅝	21½	22⅝	—1
39	27½	PiedAvi	.28	.8	7	516	34½	33⅝	33⅝	
29½	23⅝	PieNG	2.08	8.5	5	525	24⅝	24½	24⅝	— ⅛
21⅝	14	Pier 1			9	19	19⅝	19½	19½	— ⅛
41⅝	29½	Pitsbrs	1.40	3.6	10	1104	39	38½	39	+ ⅛
32⅝	21⅝	Pioneer	1.24	5.2	14	1443z	24⅝	23⅝	24	— ⅛
12⅝	8⅝	PionrEl	.16e	.8	14	2	20	20⅝	20⅝	
32⅝	24⅝	Pitney	1.80	3.2	12	429	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	+ ⅛
72	53⅛	PlnB pf	2.12	3.3		4	64½	63⅝	64½	
19½	8⅝	Pittsbn				2219	10½	10	10½	+ ⅜
18⅝	11⅝	PlanRsc	.15e	1.2	8	41	13	13	13	
24½	13	Plantrn	.16	1.0	18	137	16⅝	16½	16⅝	+ ⅜
27⅝	17	Playboy			7	25	11	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
35⅛	24	Plessey	1.02b	3.6	13	11	28	28	28	—1
37⅛	20⅝	Pneum	.60	1.7	13	2627	36	35⅝	35⅝	
27⅝	16½	PogoPr	.60	3.3	19	220	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅜
37⅛	25⅝	Polaroid	1.00	3.3	17	2034	30½	29⅝	30⅝	+ ⅜
24⅝	16	Ponds	.40	2	11	521	18⅝	17⅝	18	+ ⅛
29⅝	15	PopTel	.80	4.6	8		17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
18⅝	13½	Portec	.40	2.5		54	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	
86	73	Portr pf	5.50	7.6		100z	72⅝	72⅝	72⅝	— ⅜
15⅝	13	PortGE	1.82	12.6	4	179	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
100	90	PoGpf	11.50	12.5		10z	92	92	92	+1
34⅛	28½	PorGpf	4.40	14.4		18	30½	30⅝	30½	+ ⅛
32⅝	28⅛	PorGpf	4.32	14.4		28	30⅝	30	30	

Q

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Chge
66¼	43⅝	QuakO	2.20	3.5	9	1250	62⅝	61	62⅝	+1⅜
19⅞	15	QuakSO	.88e	4.7	12	328	17⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
12½	6⅝	Quanex			16	28	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
24⅝	14	QkRell	.20e	1.1	15	82	18⅝	18½	18⅝	+ ⅜

R

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Chge
30½	6¼	RBind	.16	1.9	12	13	8½	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅜
38⅝	25⅝	RCA	1.84	3.8	11	2142	34⅝	34⅛	34½	+ ⅜
46⅝	62	RCA pf	4.00	5.0		3	80½	80½	80½	
30⅝	24⅝	RCA pf	2.12	7.5		355	28⅝	28	28⅝	+ ⅛
33⅝	29⅝	RCA pf	3.65	11.3		11	32⅛	32	32⅛	+ ⅛
24	20	RLCs	.20	2.3	11	47	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
4⅝	3	RPC n				521	3⅝	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
18	12½	RTE	.50	3.4	7	39	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
31½	21⅝	RalsPur	.92	3.1	11	2⅝	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	+ ⅛
11⅝	5⅝	Ramad			11	2950	7⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅜
21	14½	Ranco	.84	4.5	8	16	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+1⅛
12½	6	RanorO			9	164	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
61	47½	Raven	.44	.7	15	282	62	60⅝	61⅝	+1½
8⅝	6⅝	RavnIx			7	20	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
51	34⅝	Raytbn	1.40	3.4	16	1393	41⅝	40½	41⅛	+ ⅜
18⅝	7⅝	RealSti	.40	4.2	37	823	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
14⅝	8⅝	RedBd pf	2.12	11.5		9	19⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅜
26	22	RdBd pf	3.25e	14.4		21	22½	22½	22½	— ⅜
13½	9½	RlRef	1.37e	10.7	9	10	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
17½	9	RecnEq			19	244	12⅝	12½	12½	+ ⅜
21⅛	8	Redmn	.30	2.9	15	329	10½	10⅛	10⅝	
10½	7⅝	Reece			11	1	8½	8½	8½	— ⅛
18	13	Regel				4	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
38	23	ReichC	.60	2.0	9	249	31	30½	30⅝	+ ½
5⅛	3⅛	ReinAir			11	244	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
29	19⅝	RenAwt				5	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
36⅝	22⅝	RepBk	.60	1.8	9	166	32⅝	32½	32⅝	+ ⅛
31⅝	23⅝	RepNY	1.60	4.7	6	474	33⅝	32⅝	33⅝	+ ⅛
26⅛	20⅝	RNY pfC	3.12	13.4		12	23½	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
29⅝	22	RNY pfA	3.30e	11.2		2	29½	29½	29½	— ⅛
17⅝	9	RepIn	.20	1.2	7	78	16⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅜
20½	13⅝	RshCot	.32	1.9	128	35	16⅝	16

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Herald International Tribune

BUSINESS/FINANCE

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TECHNOLOGY

Progress in Self-Navigation Boosting Personal Robots

By STUART DIAMOND
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — At Carnegie-Mellon University in Pittsburgh, James L. Crowley has taught a small robot to navigate by itself through rooms and hallways of his laboratory complex. He first walked it once around the area using a control box; the robot's rotating sonar noted the location of file cabinets, tables, chairs, water fountains and other objects.

Then, with simple keyboard commands from Mr. Crowley such as "Go to the drinking fountain in the hallway," the robot navigated by itself, wheeling around obstacles. It could do the same in a living room, kitchen and other parts of a house, he said.

"We think of it as a little pet," Mr. Crowley, director of the household-robotics laboratory, said of Intelligent Mobile Platform, which is 3 feet (90 centimeters) tall and weighs 30 pounds (13.5 kilograms).

But for many new robot companies, development costs dwarf sales.

The robot's self-navigating technique, developed over the last year, is a breakthrough in robot technology and promises to be a big boost for the personal-robot market. Until now, robots could be programmed to follow only certain routes from a specific starting point.

"They couldn't do any planning based on the current state of the environment," Mr. Crowley said. "If the robot was pointed just a little at the wrong angle to start, it could stop at a wall instead of going through a door."

The new navigation system, experts say, will enable the robot to do useful work around the house — from rudimentary tasks such as sentry duty and vacuum cleaning next year to more complex work such as toilet and window cleaning later this decade.

Mr. Crowley and others have already developed methods to enable robots to perform tasks based on spoken commands and are working on improved "vision" techniques that would enable robots to pick up a particular object on a table.

These developments are the latest in a mushrooming industry of personal robots that promises to create a second generation of household helpers. A study released late last month by International Resource Development Inc., a Norwalk, Connecticut, market-research company, said that 175 companies are involved in some aspect of personal-robot production and sales: for homes, schools, hobbyists and the handicapped.

Sales will total $51 million this year but the market will reach $2.4 billion by 1994, the study said. Within that, the so-called domestic slave market for household robots, totaling 300,000 this year, will reach $425 million in a decade, the company said.

"We've spent a lot of time automating the factory and the office; we are starting to see a major trend in using some of that technology to make life easier at home," said Michael N. Forino, president of Hubotics Inc., a company based in Carlsbad, California, which says it has taken orders in the last year from such major department stores as Abraham & Straus and Bamberger's for 450 of its Hubot robots, valued at $1.1 million.

By the end of the year, the Hubot will be able to patrol a home, detect smoke and call for help, vacuum on a voice command, turn on a television and operate household appliances. It will not have the ability to self-navigate until next year, so its practicality will be limited.

Until 1981, nearly all commercially available robots were little more than mechanical arms used in factories. Most cost tens of thousands of dollars. The recent personal-robot market stems from advances in computer navigation — getting a robot to move around in a confined space without bumping into things.

The first generation of personal robots cost $1,000 to $3,000. Most can be programmed to talk, but they cannot hear. They follow instructions from a keyboard or programming buttons on the unit. They have sonar, infrared and other devices to detect and avoid objects but they can only follow a set path. Most are wheeled, boxlike or cylindrical objects. Some have mechanical arms.

Companies selling such robots include Heath, a division of

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 1)

Philips Says Net Rose 91%

2d-Quarter Gain Met Expectation

The Associated Press

AMSTERDAM — Philips NV said Thursday that strong growth in all divisions, especially industrial-electronics supplies, helped its profit surge 91 percent in the second quarter from a year earlier.

The company said it earned 262 million guilders ($82 million) in the quarter, up from 137 million guilders in the second quarter of 1983. Revenue rose 15 percent to 12.14 billion guilders from 10.54 billion guilders a year earlier.

Philips said the results meant that profit and revenue for the year should be in line with expectations. In March, the company predicted growth in net profit of 55 percent and sales growth of 8 percent for the year.

The company said it had strong sales of all products, with the biggest gains coming in industrial supplies, notably integrated circuits, discrete semiconductors and color picture tubes. Lighting and batteries also showed a substantial sales increase, the company said.

Difficulties in the sound- and image-equipment market led to slow sales growth in the home-electronics sector, Philips said.

Sales increased strongly in the United States and Canada, reflecting economic growth as well as the high dollar exchange rate, the company said. It said Asian sales rose sharply while European sales lagged because of depressed consumer spending, Philips added.

Year-to-date figures were unavailable.

■ **KLM Doubles Profit**

KLM Royal Dutch Airlines said Thursday that sales of five DC-8-63 aircraft and three reserve motors helped it more than double its profit in the first quarter of this fiscal year, The Associated Press reported from Amsterdam.

The airline, noting that air traffic was up as well in the quarter, reported earnings of 89.3 million guilders, up from 40.5 million guilders a year earlier.

Revenue for the three months that ended June 30 rose 10 percent to 1.34 billion guilders from 1.214 billion guilders a year earlier.

Expenses rose 9 percent and interest charges were also up, the company said.

KLM said an extraordinary gain of 25 million guilders in the latest quarter from sale of the aircraft and motors compared with extraordinary charges of 5.7 million guilders a year earlier.

The company said total traffic for the first quarter rose 12 percent from a year earlier. Passenger traffic rose 8 percent while freight traffic gained 19 percent. Postal traffic was up 20 percent but charter traffic dropped 32 percent.

The airline said it expects smaller traffic growth for the second quarter.

Sony-Sygma

Horst Dassler with a portrait of his father; Adidas factory in West Germany.

Adidas Is in Training to Run Faster On the Crowded Track of Fashion

By Warren Getler
International Herald Tribune

HERZOGENAURACH, West Germany — Looking relaxed and tanned after two weeks under the Los Angeles sun, Horst Dassler returned to Adidas Co. headquarters here last Sunday confident that his company, the world's largest maker of sporting goods, had won big at the Olympic Games.

But while the company is proud of its identification with sports, it is moving to put more emphasis on fashion products — in a diversification move that may contain some risks.

"Last week's Olympics drew more people to their TV sets than any event since the last soccer World Cup. When you consider that the majority of the competitors and medal winners wore Adidas shoes and uniforms with our unmistakeable three-stripe trademark, you know such visibility can only help sales," said Mr. Dassler, 47, who last year assumed day-to-day management control as vice chairman of the family-owned company.

The company, founded in 1948 by Horst Dassler's father, Adolf or "Adi" Dassler, is run by the Adolf and Kathe Dassler Foundation. Kathe Dassler, Adolph's widow, is chairman of the foundation, and Horst Dassler and his four sisters make up the foundation's board along with Mrs. Dassler.

The worldwide exposure given the Adidas label by the Olympics came as the company's sales have slowed from record growth of 30 to 40 percent a year in the late 1970s to less than 10 percent. This slowing is largely attributed to the difficulty of maintaining such a fast pace, and to stiffer competition in a stagnating market for athletic footwear.

Despite the less optimistic outlook for Adidas's strongest product line, lightweight sports shoes, Mr. Dassler said his company remained "highly profitable."

As a privately owned company, Adidas is not obliged to provide most financial data. In a rare hint at company profitability, Mr. Dassler said, "Our profitability [profit margin] is about double the average figure among our competitors, based on what I know about profits at Nike Co. of America, Japan's Mizmo and Asics companies, all three of which are public, as well as at Puma, which is owned and run privately from Herzogenaurach

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 3)

STC and ICL Agree on Merger Pact

Reuters

LONDON — Standard Telephones & Cables PLC and ICL PLC, Britain's largest computer maker, said Thursday that they had agreed on terms for a merger that would create a large, new electronics group.

STC's initial bid of £360 million ($478 million) was promptly rejected by ICL last month, but Thursday's joint statement said the computer maker had agreed to a new offer, which values ICL at about £425 million.

Under the agreement, STC would issue stock valued at about 95 pence for every three ICL ordinary shares outstanding. The earlier offer was valued at 86.8 pence a share. The new STC shares also are to receive the 1984 interim dividend of 3.25 pence on each share.

But a limited cash-alternative equivalent to 90 pence for each ICL share will be made available for as many as 204.8 million ICL shares, representing about half the shares subject to the offer.

ICL shares rose to 87 pence a share Thursday from 86 pence Wednesday on the London Stock Exchange.

STC currently owns 44.2 million ICL shares, or about 9.8 percent of those outstanding.

STC, which makes telephones, teleprinters and video display units, will double its size by acquiring ICL, forming a company with annual revenue of about £1.8 billion.

The increased strength and product range will help the new group fight U.S. and Japanese dominance of the world computer market, although ICL already has a major link with Japan's Fujitsu Ltd. and STC is 35.4-percent owned by ITT Corp. of the United States.

ICL has made a strong turnaround since 1981, when it had to be bailed out with a government guarantee of £200 million (then equivalent to $456 million) after a series of losses.

Last year, ICL reported pre-tax profit of £46.5 million and its board has forecast earnings of £55 million for the current year.

ITT's stake in the new company will fall to about 25 percent, but it says it will seek to raise this to 29.9 percent, the maximum allowed without a full takeover bid.

ITT, a direct competitor of ICL, is to retain its three seats on the STC board.

Housing Starts Off, but Factory Use Up in U.S.

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Housing starts in the United States fell 6.6 percent in July, erasing a 5.1-percent advance in the previous month, the Commerce Department said Thursday.

But U.S. factories, mines and utilities operated at 82.5 percent of capacity in July, up from 82 percent in June and the highest level in more than four years, the Federal Reserve said.

It was the 20th consecutive increase in factory use since the recession ended and put operating capacity almost 13 percentage points above the low of 69.6 percent, reached in 1982.

The gain was expected after the Fed said Wednesday that industrial production rose a healthy 0.9 percent in July. Some economists, however, expect that future production gains will moderate as the economy's overall expansion slows.

New home construction started at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 1.76 million units, down from June's 1.89 million units, the Commerce Department said.

The decline was led by a 10.1-percent drop in construction of single-family homes. It was the third consecutive monthly decline in this category and left single-family construction at an annual rate of 982,000 units, its lowest level since December 1982.

Housing officials blame rising interest rates for the sharp declines in building in recent months. In July, conventional fixed-rate mortgages for new homes rose to 15.2 percent. It was the fifth consecutive monthly increase, making rates their highest in about two years.

A separate report from the Commerce Department showed that inventory rebuilding slowed substantially in June: The 0.03-percent increase was the smallest in a year.

Some economists said that figure and Tuesday's report of a 0.9-percent July drop in retail sales signaled that future production gains would slow.

"With retail sales growing more slowly and the housing industry already peaked, we will begin seeing smaller increases in industrial production in the months ahead," said Lawrence Chimerine of Chase Econometrics.

He also said, however, that he expected increases for the rest of the year to still be in the range of 0.4 to 0.5 percent a month — enough to lower unemployment further.

Meanwhile, the Labor Department reported Thursday that first-time claims for unemployment-compensation payments totaled 349,000 in the first week of this month, up 2,000 from the preceding week.

The slight rise in the seasonally adjusted total of new applications for jobless benefits was accompanied by a decrease in the number of Americans drawing such payments.

Dollar Stronger In New York

United Press International

NEW YORK — The dollar rebounded in New York Thursday, in anticipation of a rise in the U.S. money supply. And it got a small boost from the Treasury's decision not to restrict sales of stripped securities abroad.

"The dollar moved down very sharply indeed from its high levels early this week," said Ron Liesching, economist at Chase Manhattan Bank. "We're now having a consolidation of that move and if money supply is up as expected the current levels could hold."

In late trading in New York Thursday, the British pound declined to $1.3245 from $1.3288 on Wednesday. The dollar rose against the French franc to 8.7720 from 8.7490; against the Deutsche mark it rose to 2.862 from 2.8508, and against the yen it moved up to 241.325 from 240.275.

CURRENCY RATES

Late interbank rates on Aug. 16, excluding fees.
Ficial fixings for Amsterdam, Brussels, Milan, Paris, New York rates at 4 P.M. EDT.

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	H.L.	Gldr.	B.F.	S.F.	Yen
asterdam	3.222	4.265	112.67 *	36.70 *	0.1827	—	5.575 *	134.56 *	133.63 y
ussels(a)	57.62	76.405	20.171	6.57	3.2638 *	17.905	—	24.0965	23.915 *
ankfurt	2.8545	3.783	—	32.58 *	1.618 x	88.76 *	4.946 *	119.80 *	1.185 *
ilan (b)	1,3269	—	3.7905	11.6318	2,340.90	4.2709	76.625	3.1557	319.735
ilan	1,765.00	2,338.10	617.31	201.11	—	547.96	30.555	737.41	7.319
ew York(c)	—	1.3245	2.862	8.78	1,766.00 *	3.2218	57.725	2.382	241.325
aris	8.7805	11.6275	386.90 *	—	4.974 x	272.38 *	15.1955 *	386.78 *	3.6372 *
okyo	241.225	319.75	84.34	27.53	13.71 *	74.87	417.76 *	100.71	—
rich	2.38	3.1632	83.495 *	27.195 *	0.135	74.035 *	4.1381 *	—	0.9898 *
ECU	0.7829	0.591	2.2396	6.8737	1,382.05	2.5226	45.2431	1.8741	188.919
DR	1.02036	0.77003	N.A.	8.95927	1,800.94	3.2876	58.9615	2.4424	245.754

Dollar Values

$ equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$	$ equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$	$ equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$
.421	Australian $	1.1861	1.078	Irish £	0.9276	0.4675	Singapore $	2.1397
.499	Austrian schilling	20.025	0.0033	Israeli shekel	305.625	0.6535	S. African rand	1.5303
.172	Belgian fin. franc	58.25	3.3887	Kuwaiti dinar	0.2951	0.0072	S. Korean won	809.90
.663	Canadian $	1.3049	0.4296	Malay. ringgit	2.3275	0.0061	Span. peseta	163.23
.959	Danish krone	10.425	0.1215	Norw. krone	8.2225	0.1204	Swed. krona	8.3025
.664	Flanish mark	6.011	0.0556	Phil. peso	17.9795	0.025	Taiwan $	40.03
.007	Greek drachma	114.65	0.0067	Port. escudo	149.304	0.0435	Thai baht	22.975
.276	Hong Kong $	7.834	0.2833	Saudi riyal	3.5305	0.2734	U.A.E. dirham	3.6715

Sterling: 1.2297 Irish £

(a) Commercial franc (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound (c) Amounts needed to buy one dollar (*) Units of 100 (x) Units of 1,000 (y) Units of 10,000
N.Q.: not quoted. N.A.: not available.

INTEREST RATES

Eurocurrency Deposits — Aug. 16

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc	ECU	SDR
	11 ⅝ - 11 ⅜	5 ⅝ - 5 ⅜	4 ⅝ - 4 ⅜	10⅝ - 10¼	11¾ - 11½	9⅞ - 9¾	9⅝ - 9⅜
	11 ⅝ - 11 ⅜	5⅝ - 5½	4½ - 4⅜	10½ - 10⅜	11 ⅞ - 11 ⅝	9¾ - 9⅝	9¾ - 10
	11¾ - 11⅝	5 ⅝ - 5 ⅜	4 ⅝ - 4 ⅜	10½ - 10⅜	11⅞ - 11½	9⅞ - 9½	9⅞ - 10⅛
	12 - 12⅛	6 - 6⅛	4 ⅝ - 5 ⅜	10 ⅞ - 10 ⅝	11 ⅝ - 11 ⅜	9⅞ - 10	10 - 10⅛
	12⅜ - 12½	6 ⅛ - 6 ⅜	4 ⅝ - 5 ⅜	10 ⅞ - 10 ⅝	12 - 12⅛	10⅛ - 10½	10⅛ - 10⅜

Rates applicable to interbank deposits of $1 million minimum (or equivalent).

Asian Dollar Rates — Aug. 16

1 mo.	2 mos.	3 mos.	6 mos.	1 year
11 ⅝ - 11 ⅜	11 ⅞ - 11 ⅝	11¾ - 11⅝	12 - 12⅛	12⅜ - 12½

Key Money Rates

United States	Close	Prev.
Discount Rate	9	9
Federal Funds	11¾	11
Prime Rate	13	13
Broker Loan Rate	12.50	12.25
Comm. Paper, 30-179 days	11.15	11.10
3-month Treasury Bills	10.19	10.17
6-month Treasury Bills	10.44	10.45
GNMA's 30-59 days	10.85	10.88
GNMA's 60-89 days	11.00	10.95

West Germany		
Lombard Rate	5.50	5.50
Overnight Rate	5.50	5.50
3-month Interbank	5.85	5.80
6-month Interbank	6.05	6.10
12-month Interbank	6.30	6.40

Japan		
Discount Rate	5	5
Call Money	6 ⅛	6 ⅛
3-mo. Interbank	6⅝	6⅝

Britain	Close	Prev.
Bank Base Rate	11	11
Call Money	12	12
91-day Treasury Bill	10 7/32	10
3-month Interbank	10½	10 ⅛

France		
Intervention Rate	11¼	11¼
Call Money	12½	N.A.
One-month Interbank	11⅛	11⅛
3-month Interbank	11⅜	11 ⅞
6-month Interbank	11 ⅞	12⅛

Sources: Commerzbank, Bank of Tokyo, Banque Paribas.

GOLD PRICES

	A.M.	P.M.	Ch'ge
Hong Kong	352.35	351.95	— 2.50
Luxembourg	352.10	—	+ 3.60
Paris (12.5 kilo)	350.75	350.68	+ 3.03
Zurich	352.25	352.50	+ 1.75
London	350.65	352.25	+ 1.35
New York	350.90	—	— 3.40

Official fixings for London, Paris and Luxembourg, morning and closing prices for Hong Kong and Zurich, New York Comex current contract. All prices in U.S.$ per ounce.

Swiss Banks Competing For Overseas Investors

By Brij Khindaria
International Herald Tribune

GENEVA — The big three Swiss banks posted large increases in assets during this year's first six months and expect to again make record profits this financial year.

But a battle is developing among them for institutional investors both within Switzerland and abroad, reflecting pressures that may change the cosy image of Swiss banking.

The way was cleared to bidding for more foreign business by the overwhelming rejection in a referendum on May 20 of a Socialist Party initiative to water down traditional Swiss banking secrecy.

In his semiannual letter to shareholders, Crédit Suisse's chairman, Reiner Gut, said that those who fought that initiative "rendered a valuable service not only to the Swiss banking industry but to the whole economy and to the future of our country."

The satisfaction in Swiss bank boardrooms reflects expectation that more deposits will be received from such institutions as pension funds, trade unions and cooperatives because of continued banking secrecy.

The clients of Swiss banks wanted "to be safe from indiscretion and surreptitious or malicious prying," said Jorg Boller, head of Swiss Bank Corp.'s information division.

The threat to banks came from the initiative's attempt to force disclosures from banks of information about the accounts of foreigners accused by their governments of violating tax or foreign-exchange rules, he wrote in the SBC bulletin.

The Swiss banks together spent millions of francs on television spots and advertising space to persuade voters to reject the initiative. They are clearly relieved after a period of disquiet following reports last year that French tax authorities had obtained a list of French citizens banking in Switzerland.

Crédit Suisse has already set up a new subdivision to handle institutional investors. It also created a new company called CS-Trust Management Ltd. to handle investment-fund business. The company launched six bond funds in June and received subscriptions totaling nearly 340 million Swiss francs ($142.3 million).

The volume of trust deposits managed by Swiss banks at the clients' risk will increase if foreign institutional investors turn toward Switzerland in a bigger way. Such deposits stood at 183 billion francs at the end of 1983 — a 5.4-percent increase over 1982 — out of total Swiss bank assets of 657 billion francs. About 90 percent of the deposits came from abroad and almost all were invested outside Switzerland.

The big three Swiss banks have traditionally shied away from aggressive competition among themselves. But they may be forced to take off their gloves because the richest institutional investors are located in the United States — a market already crammed with banks fighting for such funds.

"We'll try to be gentlemen, but we will have to lift our masks a little because in the United States every man is always for himself," said a Zurich banker who is reorganizing his department dealing with companies and financial institutions.

All three banks are putting staff members through special training programs and are creating the infrastructure needed to handle the specific needs of institutional investors.

But their main attraction is their

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 5)

Thursday's AMEX Closing

Vol. at 4 P.M. 6,730,000
Prev. 4 P.M. vol. 7,050,000

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street

AMEX Highs-Lows Aug. 16

NEW HIGHS 17

Arundel
FlaRock In
MartnOil
REDM Ind
Watsco B
Claremont
Greenman s
MatecCo
TexAmEn pf
CompuDyne
ICH Corp
Media Genl
ValleyRes
Driver Harr
IRT Corp n
Pittway Co
VircoMf

NEW LOWS 9

Barnwel Ind
Intl Bnknot
TeamInc n
CandoaWtne
IsalyCo n
Crutchr Res
Newcor
GRI Corp
Peerls Tube

U.S. Futures Aug. 16

BRITISH POUND (IMM)

$ per pound- 1 point equals $0.0001

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
1.5240	1.2965	Sep	1.3265	1.3320	1.3225	1.3256	—90
1.5100	1.2975	Dec	1.3250	1.3375	1.3280	1.3315	—105
1.5170	1.3006	Mar	1.3445	1.3490	1.3445	1.3385	—115

Est. Sales 4,893 Prev. Sales 5,361
Prev. Day Open Int. 14,460 up 310

CANADIAN DOLLAR (IMM)

$ per dlr- 1 point equals $0.0001

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
.8147	.7471	Sep	.7668	.7677	.7658	.7668	+3
.8048	.7445	Dec	.7664	.7671	.7656	.7665	+6
.8050	.7446	Mar	.7660	.7663	.7655	.7663	+8
.7805	.7440	Jun	.7658	.7658	.7658	.7662	+9

Est. Sales 947 Prev. Sales 1,345
Prev. Day Open Int. 7,627 up 200

FRENCH FRANC (IMM)

$ per franc- 1 point equals $0.00001

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
.12380	.11150	Sep				.11400	—20
.12165	.11200	Dec				.11300	
.11905	.11200	Mar				.11250	

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 29
Prev. Day Open Int. 278 off 9

GERMAN MARK (IMM)

$ per mark- 1 point equals $0.0001

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
.4037	.3435	Sep	.3514	.3534	.3502	.3516	—19
.4080	.3484	Dec	.3570	.3589	.3558	.3570	—17
.4110	.3522	Mar	.3617	.3627	.3614	.3621	—16
.3723	.3600	Jun	.3677	.3686	.3677	.3676	—15

Est. Sales 33,811 Prev. Sales 33,518
Prev. Day Open Int. 35,858 up 1,146

JAPANESE YEN (IMM)

$ per yen- 1 point equals $0.000001

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
.004615	.004048	Sep	.004166	.004185	.004152	.004164	—29
.004663	.004088	Dec	.004225	.004243	.004212	.004223	—29
.004695	.004208	Mar	.004290	.004290	.004280	.004285	—26
.004450	.004290	Jun	.004360	.004365	.004358	.004355	—27
.004483	.004480	Dec				.004483	

Est. Sales 16,306 Prev. Sales 17,985
Prev. Day Open Int. 23,422 up 1,537

SWISS FRANC (IMM)

$ per franc- 1 point equals $0.0001

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
.5020	.4065	Sep	.4205	.4254	.4201	.4215	—12
.5080	.4148	Dec	.4282	.4331	.4276	.4290	—11
.5035	.4228	Mar	.4360	.4388	.4355	.4360	—12
.4900	.4310	Jun	.4455	.4455	.4455	.4450	—5
.4830	.4520	Sep	.4530	.4530	.4530	.4530	

Est. Sales 29,858 Prev. Sales 26,962
Prev. Day Open Int. 23,719 up 1,945

Industrials

Stock Indexes

VALUE LINE (KCBT)

points and cents

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
213.50	161.80	Sep	182.30	189.86	182.00	194.25	+12.50
218.00	164.45	Dec	185.30	187.85	184.85	187.25	+2.70
193.55	168.10	Mar	187.50	187.50	187.50	189.75	+2.70
175.25	173.80	Jun		—		192.25	+2.70

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 4,437
Prev. Day Open Int. 5,272 up 448

NYSE COMP. INDEX (NYFE)

points and cents

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
100.10	85.45	Sep	95.30	96.50	94.90	95.95	+.95
103.55	86.70	Dec	96.70	97.75	96.60	97.35	+.90
103.80	88.20	Mar	97.90	99.15	97.90	98.70	+.90
105.00	90.00	Jun	99.40	100.55	99.40	100.05	+.90
103.35	91.35	Sep				101.40	+.90

Est. Sales 12,716 Prev. Sales 14,608
Prev. Day Open Int. 11,660 up 718

Commodity Indexes

	Close	Previous
Moody's	1,016.20 f	1,013.60 f
Reuters	N.A.	1,859.50
D.J. Futures	129.90	130.07
Com. Research Bureau	259.30	258.50

Moody's : base 100 : Dec. 31, 1931.
p - preliminary; f - final
Reuters : base 100 : Sep. 18, 1931.
Dow Jones : base 100 : Dec. 31, 1974.

Market Guide

CBT:	Chicago Board of Trade
CME:	Chicago Mercantile Exchange
IMM:	International Monetary Market
:	Of Chicago Mercantile Exchange
NYCSCE:	New York Cocoa, Sugar, Coffee Exchange
NYCE:	New York Cotton Exchange
COMEX:	Commodity Exchange, New York
NYME:	New York Mercantile Exchange
KCBT:	Kansas City Board of Trade
NYFE:	New York Futures Exchange

Ruling in U.S. Triggers Duties on Brazilian Steel

United Press International

WASHINGTON — The U.S. International Trade Commission has ruled that the American steel industry has been injured by imports of hot-rolled, carbon-steel sheet from Brazil.

The final ruling, which came on a 4-1 vote Wednesday, means that anti-dumping duties, previously fixed by the Commerce Department at between 6 and 18 percent for various Brazilian manufacturers, will go into effect.

The U.S. government imposed last April so-called countervailing duties averaging 37 percent against the same kind of Brazilian steel in a separate case charging that Brazil improperly subsidized its steel industry.

Commerce Department officials said the new duties will be at least partially offset by the earlier ones. They will be reduced by the amount the subsidies were found to be export subsidies rather than domestic subsidies.

Hot-rolled sheet is used in making automobiles, refrigerators and other products. Brazil sold $54 million of it in the United States last year, about 12 percent of total U.S. imports of this type of steel.

London Commodities Aug. 16

Figures in sterling per metric ton.
Gasoil in U.S. dollars per metric ton.

	High	Low	Close		Previous	
SUGAR						
Oct	117.00	112.00	117.00	117.20	112.20	112.40
Dec	125.00	120.80	125.20	125.80	121.00	121.40
Mar	142.80	134.00	142.20	142.40	136.40	136.80
May	148.00	142.00	148.00	148.20	142.40	142.60
Aug	157.00	152.00	157.00	157.20	151.00	152.00
Oct	165.00	159.60	165.20	165.40	159.40	159.60
Dec	170.40	170.40	173.00	174.00	166.80	167.40
2,844 lots of 50 tons.						
COCOA						
Sep	1,863	1,844	1,858	1,860	1,861	1,862
Dec	1,486	1,482	1,493	1,494	1,489	1,490
Mar	1,671	1,455	1,668	1,669	1,665	1,666
May	1,680	1,670	1,679	1,680	1,676	1,677
Jly	1,692	1,482	1,690	1,693	1,686	1,688
Sep	1,702	1,692	1,700	1,703	1,696	1,698
Dec	1,705	1,704	1,702	1,705	1,707	1,708
2,228 lots of 10 tons.						
COFFEE						
Sep	2,308	2,285	2,290	2,291	2,308	2,309
Nov	2,312	2,295	2,296	2,297	2,311	2,312
Jan	2,238	2,216	2,217	2,219	2,240	2,242
Mar	2,077	2,065	2,070	2,071	2,076	2,078
May	2,049	2,045	2,045	2,049	2,049	2,050
Jly	2,026	2,025	2,027	2,029	2,029	2,030
Sep	2,011	2,011	2,010	2,071	2,072	2,014
2,225 lots of 5 tons.						
GASOIL						
Aug	229.00	227.00	226.50	227.00	227.00	227.50
Sep	233.25	231.00	230.75	231.00	231.50	231.75
Oct	237.25	235.00	235.00	235.25	236.00	236.25
Nov	240.75	238.50	238.50	238.75	239.50	239.75
Dec	244.50	242.00	242.00	242.25	242.00	243.00
Jan	245.25	244.75	242.50	244.00	243.00	244.00
Feb	243.00	242.75	239.50	242.00	239.00	242.00
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	232.00	238.00	232.00	239.00
Apr	N.T.	N.T.	232.00	235.00	228.00	237.00
1,451 lots of 100 tons.						
GOLD						
Aug	N.T.	N.T.	350.00	352.50	N.Q.	N.Q.
Oct	356.70	355.00	357.50	359.50	356.10	356.50
Dec	364.50	361.70	364.00	364.50	363.50	363.70
Feb	N.T.	N.T.	370.50	371.50	370.00	370.10
Apr	N.T.	N.T.	376.50	378.50	377.40	377.50
Jun	N.T.	N.T.	382.00	385.50	384.20	384.30
240 lots of 100 troy oz.						

FTC Asks More Merger Data

The Associated Press

STAMFORD, Connecticut — Champion International Corp. said Thursday that the U.S. Federal Trade Commission has asked for more information on the company's proposed $1.8-billion purchase of St. Regis Corp. Both companies deal with forest products.

London Metals Aug. 16

Figures in sterling per metric ton.
Silver in pence per troy ounce.

	Today		Previous	
High grade copper cathodes:				
spot	1,010.00	1,010.50	1,012.00	1,013.00
3 months	1,029.00	1,029.50	1,032.00	1,032.50
Copper cathodes:				
spot	1,020.00	1,023.00	1,024.50	1,026.00
3 months	1,030.00	1,032.00	1,033.00	1,035.00
Tin: spot	9,170.00	9,180.00	9,240.00	9,250.00
3 months	9,120.00	9,125.00	9,190.00	9,195.00
Lead: spot	350.50	351.50	352.00	352.50
3 months	349.50	350.00	349.50	350.00
Zinc: spot	623.00	624.00	628.00	630.00
3 months	634.00	634.50	638.00	638.50
Silver: spot	598.50	599.50	599.00	600.00
3 months	614.00	615.00	615.90	616.00
Aluminium:				
spot	861.00	862.00	866.50	867.50
3 months	884.50	885.00	889.50	890.00
Nickel: spot	3,535.00	3,540.00	3,535.00	3,545.00
3 months	3,630.00	3,633.00	3,625.00	3,635.00

Paris Commodities Aug. 16

Figures in French Francs per metric ton.

	High	Low	Close		Ch'ge
SUGAR					
Oct	1,315	1,290	1,307	1,312	—3
Dec	1,340	1,310	1,333	1,336	+2
Mar	1,395	1,365	1,385	1,389	—6
May	1,425	1,410	1,411	1,415	—19
Aug	1,497	1,490	1,495	1,500	—5
Oct	N.T.	N.T.	1,520	1,560	—20

Est. vol.: 1,300 lots of 50 tons. Prev. actual sales: 1,162 lots. Open interest: 15,718

	High	Low	Close		Ch'ge
COCOA					
Sep	2,150	2,130	2,135	2,142	—27
Dec	1,955	1,945	1,957	1,959	—6
Mar	1,930	1,930	1,930	1,945	—6
May	N.T.	N.T.	1,940	—	—6
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	1,960	—	—14
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	1,975	—	—14
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	1,980	—	—14

Est. vol.: 90 lots of 10 tons. Prev. actual sales: 150 lots. Open interest: 799

	High	Low	Close		Ch'ge
COFFEE					
Sep	2,652	2,625	2,628	2,631	—47
Nov	2,455	2,445	2,439	2,445	—46
Jan	N.T.	N.T.	2,392	2,430	—38
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	2,400	2,440	—33
May	N.T.	N.T.	2,395	2,425	—7
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	2,390	2,418	—12
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	2,342	—	—38

Est. vol.: 80 lots of 5 tons. Prev. actual sales: 50 lots. Open interest: 590

	High	Low	Close		Ch'ge
SOYBEAN MEAL					
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	—	168	Unch.
Oct	N.T.	N.T.	167	—	Unch.
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	180	—	—
Jan	N.T.	N.T.	176	—	Unch.
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	177	—	Unch.
May	N.T.	N.T.	177	—	Unch.
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	179	—	Unch.

Est. vol.: 0 lots of 50 tons. Prev. actual sales: 0 lots. Open interest: 16

Asian Commodities Aug. 16

HONG-KONG GOLD FUTURES
U.S.$ per ounce

	High	Low	Close Bid	Close Ask	Previous Bid	Previous Ask
Aug	N.T.	N.T.	350.00	352.00	353.00	355.00
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	352.00	354.00	354.00	356.00
Oct	356.00	356.00	355.00	357.00	358.00	360.00
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	362.00	364.00	365.00	367.00
Feb	N.T.	N.T.	369.00	371.00	372.00	374.00
Apr	N.T.	N.T.	376.00	378.00	379.00	381.00
Jun	385.00	385.00	383.00	385.00	387.00	389.00

Volume: 21 lots of 100 oz.

SINGAPORE GOLD FUTURES
U.S.$ per ounce

	Close Bid	Close Ask	Previous Bid	Previous Ask
Sep	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.
Oct	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.
Dec	364.00	—	366.40	—
Feb	370.20	370.40	371.60	—

Volume: 833 lots of 100 oz.

KUALA LUMPUR RUBBER
Malaysian cents per kilo

	Close Bid	Close Ask	Previous Bid	Previous Ask
Sep	209.50	210.50	210.50	211.00
Oct	214.75	215.00	215.00	215.25
Nov	218.50	219.50	219.50	220.00
Dec	224.00	224.50	224.00	224.50

Volume: 23 lots.

SINGAPORE RUBBER
Singapore cents per kilo

	Close Bid	Close Ask	Previous Bid	Previous Ask
RSS 1 Sep	188.00	188.50	188.25	188.75
RSS 1 Oct	192.75	193.25	193.00	193.50
RSS 2 Sep	180.75	181.25	180.50	181.50
RSS 3 Sep	178.25	179.25	178.50	179.50
RSS 4 Sep	171.25	173.25	171.50	173.50
RSS 5 Sep	163.25	165.25	163.50	165.50

KUALA LUMPUR PALM OIL
Malaysian ringgits per 25 tons

	Close Bid	Close Ask	Previous Bid	Previous Ask
Aug	950	970	N.A.	—
Sep	932	970	930	990
Oct	930	970	919	970
Nov	920	965	930	970
Dec	915	965	920	965
Jan	910	960	915	965
Mar	910	960	910	960
May	900	940	900	940
Jly	900	940	900	940

Volume: 5 lots of 25 tons.

Maneuvers in Czechoslovakia

The Associated Press

BUDAPEST — The members of the Warsaw Pact military alliance will hold maneuvers in Czechoslovakia early next month, Hungary's MTI news agency reported Thursday.

Cash Prices Aug. 16

Commodity and Unit	Thu	Year Ago
Coffee 4 Santos, lb.	1.45	1.36½
Printcloth 64/30 38 ½, yd	0.76	0.63
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	473.00	453.00
Iron 2 Fdry. Phila., ton	213.00	213.00
Steel scrap No 1 hvy Pitt.	88-89	74-75
Lead Spot, lb	28-32	19-23
Copper elect., lb	64-68	78¾
Tin (Straits), lb	6.2494	6.5077
Zinc, E. St. L. Basis, lb	48-50	0.43
Palladium, oz	132-137.5	132.5-137
Silver N.Y., oz	7.98	12.34

Dividends Aug. 16

Company	Per	Amt	Pay	Rec
INCREASED				
Camco Inc	Q	.10	10-9	9-17
Household Intl Inc	Q	.43 ¾	10-15	9-28
Noxell Corp	Q	.23	10-1	9-17
INITIAL				
Univ Development	-	.05	10-1	9-30
STOCK				
Gerber Scientific	-	50%	9-20	8-27
La Petite Academy	-	100%	9-12	8-29
USUAL				
Affil Bnkshrs	Q	.20	9-14	8-31
Amer Nat Resources	Q	.55 ½	11-1	10-15
Anthem Electronics	S	.02	9-28	9-14
Arizona Bancwest	Q	.20	9-20	9-5
BancTexas	Q	.05	9-1	8-24
Belding-Heminway	Q	.10	9-14	8-31
Bowne & Co	Q	.11	9-27	9-14
Colonial Gas	Q	.38	9-14	8-31
Continental Bancorp	Q	.51	9-14	9-4
Douglas & Lomason	Q	.10	9-28	9-7
Emco Ltd	Q	.15	10-31	9-21
First Bank System	Q	.37	9-10	8-29
First Florida Banks	Q	.10	9-14	8-31
Florida Pwr & Light	Q	.84	9-17	8-28
Geico Corp	Q	.22	9-28	9-4
Great Lakes Intl	Q	.22 ½	9-10	8-15
Intl Min & Chem	Q	.65	9-28	9-14
Kidde Inc	Q	.28 ¾	9-29	9-19
Levitz Furniture	Q	.18	10-26	10-9
Marine Midland	Q	.40	10-1	9-7
MEI Corp	Q	.11	10-1	9-17
Magic Chef	Q	.20	9-14	8-31
McDermott Intl	Q	.45	10-1	9-14
Morse Shoe	Q	.20	10-4	8-31
Perry Drug Stores	Q	.06	9-7	8-27
Stepan Co	Q	.16	9-15	8-31
Telerate Inc	Q	.05	9-28	8-31
Tony Lama	Q	.25	10-16	9-17
Tyco Laboratories	Q	.17 ½	10-1	8-31
Republic Bank Corp	Q	.41	10-1	9-10
Utah Power & Light	Q	.58	10-1	9-6
Volaar Corp	Q	.18	10-15	10-1
Wyman-Gordon	Q	.20	9-10	8-31

A-Annual; M-Monthly; Q-Quarterly; S-Semi-Annual.

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Plessey Says Net Rose 10%

By Lynne Curry
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — The telecommunications and electronics group Plessey Co. reported Thursday a 10-percent increase in pretax profit for its fiscal first quarter compared with the 1983 first quarter.

The company said it earned £42 million ($54.6 million), against £38.2 million in the first quarter last year, helped by improvements in the microelectronics and aerospace divisions. Volume for the first quarter was £305.23 million, up 5.9 percent from a year earlier.

The results were "a touch below market estimates," said Richard Budgett, an analyst at W. Greenwell & Co.

Reacting to the results, Plessey shares fell to 206 pence on the London Stock Exchange after opening at 212 pence. The price recovered slightly to close at 207 pence.

Analysts said the market was responding to modest results in the telecommunications and electronic systems divisions. The telecommunications sector's profit in the first quarter was £14.91 million, against £14.47 million a year earlier. During the quarter Plessey had a six-week strike at its main plant in Liverpool, which analysts said resulted in a loss of £1 million to £2 million in profits.

The electronic systems and equipment division, which handles military orders, recorded a £9.01-million profit, up 6.5 percent.

Analysts called this a modest increase compared with the first quarter of 1983. They noted, however, that the figure was distorted by the fact that Plessey's contracts tend to be completed in batches and that a disproportionate number of them fall later in the year.

W. German Banks Post Record Net

By Warren Getler
International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT — West German banks posted record pretax profits in 1983, up a preliminary 16 percent to 19.4 billion Deutsche marks ($6.8 billion) from 16.7 billion DM in 1982, the Bundesbank reported Thursday.

In its August monthly report, the central bank said record high interest margins, or the difference between interest paid and interest received, and strong overall operating profits paved the way to 1983's record earnings. The Bundesbank credited the major lending banks for making appropriate risk provisions during a highly uncertain year in international bank lending.

The bank said, however, that both the interest margin and operating profits were down in the first eight months of 1984 compared with a year earlier. Dresdner Bank, West Germany's second-largest bank after Deutsche Bank, recently reported a drop in its interest margin for the first six months to 2.7 percent, from 2.9 percent for 1983 as a whole.

With West German banks showing an increase in profits for four consecutive years to date, the Bundesbank noted that the West German lending institutions appear to be in a profit cycle lasting longer than the usual two-year spurt in net.

Profits in 1984 are apt to be strong but are likely to fall short of 1983 levels because of a diminishing interest margin, a Bundesbank official said. Other factors likely to limit a widening of profits include the higher costs involved in introducing modern office and telecommunication technology into the banking world. Commerzbank's first-half partial operating earnings were down 15 percent largely as a result of a 10-percent rise in equipment and material costs.

Interest profit as a percentage of average yearly volume among West German banks reached a high of 2.27 percent last year, well above the 2-percent average for the last decade, the Bundesbank reported.

The banks' profit margin, or operating profit as a percentage of average yearly volume, stood at a record 1.09 percent, compared with an average 0.72 percent for the years between 1973 and 1982, the Bundesbank said. The previous high, 0.95 percent, was reached in 1982.

Some 14 billion DM in deductions on depreciation costs, write-offs on loans and provisions for foreign country risks are included in the 19.4-billion-DM pretax 1983 profit figure among the banks, the Bundesbank noted. In 1982, deductions totaled 12 billion, up from 9 billion the year before.

The country's 74 private banks last year posted a combined loss of 150 million DM.

Investment Raised In Paper Firm

Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Donald L. Bren, a major Southern California home builder who is also the principal owner and chairman of Irvine Co., since January has gradually increased his stock holding in International Paper Co. to just under 5 percent, making him the paper-product manufacturer's single largest shareholder, according to a spokesman for Mr. Bren.

Mr. Bren has no wish to acquire more stock "at this time," Gary Hunt, an Irvine Co. vice president and assistant to the chairman, said Wednesday.

He added that Mr. Bren has long considered New York-based International Paper, the largest producer of paper and lumber in the United States, "an excellent investment opportunity." In 1983, the company earned $255 million on $4.4 billion in sales.

People Express to Take on Miami

The Associated Press

MIAMI — People Express, saying that "the demand is so great" for low-fare domestic flights, escalated its attack on popular air routes Thursday by announcing the start of discount service between Miami and the New York area.

"Miami has been a city that we looked at for a considerable amount of time," Jack Browning, a general manager of the airline, said at a news conference.

People Express, based in Newark, New Jersey, said that beginning Sept. 5 it will have four direct flights a day to Newark International Airport at $79 for off-peak hours and $99 during peak times.

The service will feature connecting flights through Newark to 17 cities, including London, Los Angeles, Detroit and Washington, at prices ranging from $85 to $258.

It was the third time this month that the no-frills carrier said it would expand to popular routes, prompting some of its competitors to fight back with lower fares.

Swiss Banks Competing For Deposits

(Continued from Page 11)

competence and their ability to make money work for them. Crédit Suisse reached a record business total of 81.9 billion francs at the end of June — a 7-percent increase over the figure at the end of March. Deposits, too, rose by 7 percent to 73 billion francs.

The crowning achievement was a triple-A rating awarded to Crédit Suisse this year by Standard & Poor's, the U.S. financial analysts, for a long-term bond issue.

Union Bank of Switzerland also did well. Its assets rose by 6 percent to 124.2 billion francs in this year's second quarter. It said that overall earnings compared favorably with those of last year and were slightly above the budgeted figure. Deposits increased and interbank business was also brisk.

Swiss Bank Corp. scored a record second-quarter increase in its business total, which reached 111.8 billion francs. Overall earnings in 1984 would be "more than satisfactory," the bank said.

As the world's third-largest financial center after New York and London, Switzerland has 5,141 bank branch offices — one for every 1,300 people. The importance of foreign business is illustrated by the fact that nearly half of Swiss bank assets are held abroad while 42 percent of deposits come from abroad.

According to an estimate by Union Bank of Switzerland, Swiss banks earn more than 13 billion francs after tax from their foreign business every year. With such heavy dependence on foreign business, the stakes are now so high that some bankers feel sharper competition cannot be avoided.

BUSINESS PEOPLE

Liu to Head Hewlett's Chinese Unit

Hewlett-Packard Co., the U.S. computer maker, is putting the finishing touches on a joint venture it has formed in China by appointing a president and board members.

Hewlett-Packard has named Chi-ning Liu president and general manager of China-Hewlett-Packard Co., which is based in Beijing and is equally owned by Hewlett-Packard and China Electronics Import & Export Corp., the foreign trade organization within the Chinese Ministry of Electronic Industry.

Mr. Liu, 48, has headed Hewlett-Packard's operations in China since 1979.

Named to the new venture's board by Hewlett-Packard were Mr. Liu; Richard C. Alberding, Hewlett-Packard's executive vice president for marketing and international operations; Alan D. Bickell, Hewlett-Packard's vice president and director of intercontinental operations, and Lee S. Ting, the Asia-Pacific market development manager for Hewlett-Packard.

The four other directors, one of whom will serve as chairman of the new venture's eight-man board, will be appointed later by China Electronics.

China-Hewlett-Packard will make products from Hewlett-Packard's current range of electronic measuring instruments and minicomputers, a spokesman in the Palo Alto, California, headquarters said.

Royal Bank of Canada has appointed Daniel Kwok as its Beijing representative. Mr. Kwok, formerly in the bank's Hong Kong branch, succeeds Roger Heng, who will be moving to the bank's Toronto office.

Russell Reynolds Associates Inc. said John D. Platte has been transferred from London to its New York headquarters, where he will be involved in the financial-service sector of the executive recruiting concern. In the London office, Mr. Platte concentrated on financial assignments in the Middle East and Europe, in addition to London.

Bankers Trust AG, a Zurich-based unit of Bankers Trust Co. of New York, has named Walter Gmur first vice president. He will be a member of the bank's finance division and head of a unit of the portfolio management department for private clients. Mr. Gmur joins Bankers Trust from Zurich-based Bank Leu AG, where he was a vice president in the portfolio-management department.

Morgan Stanley International, London, has named Peder Fredrikson a vice president. Mr. Fredrikson, who previously was in the London office of Smith Barney, Harris Upham, will be involved in expanding Morgan Stanley's activities in the Nordic region.

Traco Financial Services Inc. of Chicago has named Talat Othman president. He previously was based in Paris, where he served as general manager of Al Saudi Banque.

C.T. Bowring & Co.'s chairman and chief executive, G.A. Cooke, has been appointed chairman of Bowring U.K. Ltd., following the retirement of Peter Bowring. C.T. Bowring is a London-based insurance-broking concern and a unit of Marsh & McLennan Cos., one of the largest U.S. insurance companies.

— BRENDA HAGERTY
in Paris

Prudential Men To Retire Soon

The Associated Press

NEWARK, New Jersey — Prudential Insurance Co. said that its president, David J. Sherwood, 62, and its vice chairman, Frank Hoenemeyer, 65, would retire in November.

Robert A. Beck, chairman and chief executive officer, also announced Wednesday the promotions of Joseph J. Melone to president and Garnett L. Keith and Robert C. Winters to vice chairmen.

Under the new alignment, the Prudential executive office will be reduced from seven members to six. In addition to Mr. Beck, Mr. Keith, Mr. Melone and Mr. Winters, the other two members of the executive office will be John K. Kittredge, executive vice president, and George L. Ball, president and chief executive of Prudential-Bache Securities.

COMPANY NOTES

Blunt Ellis & Loewi, a Milwaukee investment firm, is the subject of a $69-million class action suit alleging that it sold annuities issued by a Baldwin-United Corp. subsidiary, National Investors Life Insurance Co., that it knew to be in financial trouble.

Ethylene Glycols (Singapore) Pte., part of the $1-billion Singapore petrochemical complex, plans to start trial runs in February and expects to operate at full capacity by April.

Federal Cables, Wire & Manufacturing Bhd. of Malaysia plans one-for-two bonus and rights issues. They will not qualify for any dividend declared for 1984 but otherwise will rank equally with the existing 34.1 million shares.

Hewlett-Packard Co. reported that profit rose 47 percent and sales 35 percent in the third quarter. The U.S. computer and electronics company earned $134 million, or 52 cents a share, on sales of $1.56 billion, against $91 million, or 35 cents a share, on sales of $1.15 billion a year earlier.

Levitz Furniture Corp. of Florida received an offer from Alger Associates Inc. to buy Levitz's 8.2 million shares of common stock outstanding. Levitz said the offer included a $20 cash payment per share and the issuance of $40 face amount of subordinated debentures to be redeemed at par in 15 years. The company has also received an offer from the Pritzer family of Chicago.

Long Island Lighting Co. received state permission for a 9.6-percent rate increase to help save it from bankruptcy.

Midland International Australia, a unit of Midland Bank PLC, has agreed to acquire Schroder Darling & Co.'s portfolio of medium-term loans, worth about 175 million Australian dollars ($148 million).

Norwegian Caribbean Lines of Miami has bought the Royal Viking Line of San Francisco and its three cruise ships for $240 million, making Norwegian Caribbean the world's largest cruise operator, the company said.

The Oil & Natural Gas Commission of India, a state-owned agency, has approached U.S. and West European banks for a proposed $200-million loan to finance offshore oil exploration, foreign bankers said.

Sun Alliance & London Insurance PLC has bought a further 4.4 percent of the ordinary shares of Phoenix Assurance PLC. Sun's subsidiary Sun Insurance Office Ltd. had already acquired a 24.3-percent stake in Phoenix.

U.S. News & World Report shareholders have voted almost unanimously to sell the magazine to Mortimer B. Zuckerman, a real estate developer.

Zayre Corp., a retailer based in Framingham, Massachusetts, reported that its second-quarter income rose nearly 40 percent to $12.4 million on strong sales gains.

Adidas Plans to Run Faster on Fashion Track

(Continued from Page 11)

by my cousin, Armin Dassler." Puma, ironically, is Adidas's biggest worldwide competitor.

Nike, Adidas's biggest U.S. rival, reported that 1983 profit rose 16 percent to $57 million, or $1.53 a share, from $49 million, or $1.37 a share, in 1982. That would make a profit margin of about 6 percent. Sales rose 25 percent to $867.2 million from $693.6 million.

Sports Style, a U.S. trade magazine, put Nike's 1982 U.S. sales at about $650 million. Mr. Dassler would give no breakdown of Adidas's U.S. sales.

But Adidas did disclose that its West German sales rose 17.8 percent last year to 997.5 million Deutsche marks (about $356.2 million at current exchange rates), compared with a 4-percent increase for the sporting-goods industry as a whole.

Adidas, which produces nearly 300,000 pairs of sport shoes daily and which expects to raise 1984 sales about 5 percent to 4 billion DM from 3.8 billion DM last year, spent some $10 million on promotion and advertising at the Summer Olympics. Much of that sum went toward signing six-figure contracts with star performers, such as unbeaten U.S. hurdler Edwin Moses, who agreed to endorse Adidas shoes and sportswear.

Adidas directly produces about 40 percent of its output in France, West Germany, the United States and Canada. The rest of its production is in 40 other countries by other companies under various licensing agreements.

Nike produces only about 15 percent of its volume directly. The rest is handled by licensing agreements in Asia.

Letting star performances speak for the shoes is a strategy invented by Adolph Dassler, who died in 1978.

His light-weight shoes first caught the world's attention when Jesse Owens won four gold medals wearing Mr. Dassler's spike-studded shoes at the 1936 Olympics in Berlin.

Although Horst Dassler failed to sign on the most highly touted performer at the Los Angeles games — U.S. track star Carl Lewis, who chose a contract with Nike — the Adidas label was worn as official team attire by 70 percent of the nations competing, and the figure would have been much higher, Horst Dassler said, had the Eastern bloc teams, "who wear 100 percent Adidas and win 60 percent of the medals," agreed to compete.

But while such exposure is valuable, especially in the United States, where Adidas is fighting an uphill battle to win back its No. 1 spot from its aggressive, younger U.S. competitor Nike, the specialized footwear on display at the Olympics has only a limited market among the general public. The specialized athletic footwear has about 10 percent of Adidas's total sales, Mr. Dassler said.

"We're facing a slowly stagnating market in athletic shoes — shoes for the dedicated athlete — but on the other hand there's a large and growing market for casual, or 'leisure' wear, both in shoes and apparel," Mr. Dassler said.

"We are going to see less investment in athletic shoes and more investment in textiles and apparel at Adidas," Mr. Dassler said.

Currently, "hardware" items, such as shoes, balls, bags and rackets, comprise more than 60 percent of total sales, compared with less than 40 percent for apparel, but that ratio will change during the next few years. Increasing emphasis will be placed on "software" products, including a long line of casual-wear shirts and jackets as well as leisure shoes. Nearly 70 percent of sales comes from the leisure market, or from customers who buy Adidas products less for special athletic needs than for appearance and comfort, Mr. Dassler explained.

Mr. Dassler, who headed Adidas's international marketing division before assuming control of day-to-day operations, feels strongly about the need to create trends or at least follow them closely. He acknowledged being beaten to the mark by Nike, which sells nearly twice as many shoes in the United States as does Adidas, in the jogging boom in the United States of the 1970s.

That lapse, he said, was the product of poor communication between company headquarters in West Germany and the management of Adidas USA. He sought to prevent a repeat of the problem by replacing last year the management team at Adidas USA headquarters in Kutztown, Pennsylvania.

Adidas by no means intends to abandon the sports-shoe business upon which it has built its empire. It is set on maintaining its market share of the sports-shoe business in the 160 countries where it sells the shoes, while also seeking to expand business in the United States and Japan — two of the largest and most competitive markets. Mr. Dassler said Adidas was considering building its own plant in Japan to improve its chances of making inroads into the domestic market there.

The company, which employs about 10,000 people worldwide, will continue to pursue a strategy of producing in high volume at low costs, allowing for careful quality control, Mr. Dassler said. Company licensees in Taiwan, Romania and Hungary will continue to produce much of Adidas's international shipments of footwear and apparel, and companies working under license in Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union will continue to sell to regional markets.

Gains Made In Robotics

(Continued from Page 11)

Zenith Radio Corp. of Benton Harbor, Michigan; RB Robot Corp. of Golden, Colorado, and Androbot Inc. of San Jose, California. The International Resource study said the three would account for 91 percent of the 11,500 personal robots shipped this year. Besides Hubotics, other companies in the new market are Robotics International Corp. of Jackson, Michigan, and Personal Robot Corp. of San Jose.

A major problem faced by many new robot companies is that development costs dwarf sales. Some companies cannot afford to produce all the robots they have sold or incorporate the new technology needed to spur higher sales. RB Robot, for example, is now in reorganization under Chapter 11 of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code and has had to postpone development of a self-navigating system because of costs, said Joseph H. Bosworth, the company's president. Hubotics has shipped only 35 of its 450 orders for the $3,495 robot because it does not have enough money to buy all the necessary materials at one time.

One robot company using the newest technology is Denning Mobile Robots Inc. of Woburn, Massachusetts. It is working with Mr. Crowley to incorporate the self-navigation system in a $30,000-to-$40,000 sentry robot for sale starting next June. It has a contract to supply 1,000 of them to Southern Steel Corp., a major maker of prison-security equipment in San Antonio, Texas. It is talking to supermarkets about using the 300-pound robot for floor washing. "Someone in Beverly Hills wants one for security around his mansion," said a Denning vice president, Benjamin Wellington.

Mr. Crowley said it would take 5 years to develop fully integrated domestic serfs. Meanwhile, he said, many people will be startled in the next few years to see $5,000 robots vacuuming airport lobbies or mowing the neighbor's lawn.

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(Continued from Back Page)

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Over-the-Counter

Aug. 16

NASDAQ National Market Prices

	Div.	Yld.	Sales in 100s	High	Low	3 P.M.	Net Ch'ge
A							
AEL In			36	31	30	30½	+ ½
AFG			72	17½	16½	17½	+ ¾
AGS			135	13½	12¾	13	— ½
AIA			106	⅞	⅞	⅞	
ASK C s			41	18¼	18	18	
arnRt			14	17½	17½	17½	— ⅜
Acadi s	.20b	2.1	71	9⅝	9¼	9½	+ ¼
ccelrtn	.05e	.5	37	9¾	9½	9¾	
AcuRay	.20	1.2	469	16½	16¼	16½	+ ¼
dacLb			575	5⅛	4¾	4⅞	— ⅛
dage s			135	11¼	10⅞	11	— ¼
AdvCir			9	8⅞	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅝
ffBsh s	.80	5.4	21	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞	+ ¼
gcy Rt	t		54	20¼	20	20	+ ¼
AirMd	.05e	.4	15	12¼	12	12	
irWisc	t		49	10½	10¼	10¼	
irCal			291	7¾	6¾	7⅛	— ⅛
lskPc	.25r	1.4	46	18½	18	18½	
lexB s	1.20	4.3	47	28	27½	28	+ ½
lfin			1	14	14	14	
lgorex			339	18	17¼	17¾	+ ¼
legWt			73	15¾	15¼	15½	— ¼
llegB s	.48	2.5	201	16½	16¼	16¼	
AldBn s	.80	3.7	82	21⅞	21⅝	21⅞	+ ⅛
ltnet			103	3⅝	3⅛	3¼	
lpMic			140	11	10½	11	+ ⅜
ltos			344	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
mcst s	.40	1.6	93	25¾	25½	25¾	+ ¼
WAirl			232	8¼	8	8¼	
AmAdv			46	15¾	15¾	15¾	
Bnkr	.50b	4.3	132	11¾	11½	11⅝	
Carr s			46	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
Contl			1	6½	6½	6½	+ ¼
FdSL s	.60	4.0	60	14⅞	14¾	14⅞	+ ⅛
Fletc	1.48	4.6	107	32	31¾	32	
Greet	.50	1.7	595	30½	30	30¼	
minLf	.40e	4.4	323	9⅜	8⅞	9⅛	+ ⅛
InGrp	.44	.7	970	63¾	62¼	63	+ ¼
AMS			49	17	16¾	16¾	+ ½
NtIns	.96	3.8	50	25	25	25	
PhyGp			47	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	
Quasr			8493	3⅛	2⅝	3⅛	+ ⅜
mSoft			5	15	14⅝	14⅝	
Solar			121	4½	3⅞	4	— ⅛
Surg			363	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
mfrst	2.88	6.0	21	48	47¾	48	
Amgen			960	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	
msrB	.36e	2.0	131	18	17⅞	18	+ ⅛
mpad	.56	2.4	9	23½	23¼	23½	— ¾
nodite	.10	1.5	4	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
nlogic			202	12¾	12¼	12¾	
nalyt			10	6¼	6	6	
naren			249	11¼	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
ndrew			121	38½	37¼	38¼	+ ⅞
Andros			139	8½	8	8½	+ ¾
pogee s	.12	1.2	63	10½	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
polloC s			708	27¾	26½	27¼	+ ¾
ppleC			5548	28⅞	27½	28¾	+ ½
plBio			19	26¾	26½	26¾	+ ¼
ptdCm			44	14¼	14	14	
pldMt			150	33	32¼	33	+ ½
pldSlr			23	11¼	10⅞	10⅞	
rchive			12	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
rgoSy			8	16½	16½	16½	— ¾
rizB	.80b	4.2	16	19¼	19⅛	19¼	+ ⅛
rtel			36	8	7½	7½	
sdHst	.12	1.1	51	11¼	11	11¼	+ ⅛
Brosy			89	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
tlnAm	.40b	2.6	20	15⅝	15¼	15¼	
tlatB s	.80	3.2	216	25¼	25	25	— ¼
tlnFd			45	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	+ ⅛
tlFin			52	8¾	8¼	8¾	
tlRes			41	32	31½	32	+ ¼
tlSeAir			24	14	13⅞	14	+ ⅛
ustron			75	4¼	4⅛	4¼	— ⅛
utoOc			7	16¼	16¼	16¼	
utTrT			8	12¾	12¼	12¼	— ¼
utmtx			156	13½	12½	13½	+ ¾
uxton			8	9¾	9½	9¾	+ ¼
vacre			55	9⅞	9½	9⅞	

	Div.	Yld.	Sales in 100s	High	Low	3 P.M.	Net Ch'ge
DeklbA	.72	3.2	534	22¾	22½	22¾	
DeltaDt			3	2⅝	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
Deltaus			17	3	2¾	2⅞	— ⅛
Denelcr			122	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	+ ⅛
DentMd			454	7⅜	6¾	6⅞	— ⅜
DelecEl			2	4¾	4¾	4¾	
DiagDt			15	4½	4¼	4¼	— ¼
DiagP s			25	9	9	9	— ¼
Diasonc			1052	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
Dicaon			72	15	14¼	14½	— ½
Dicmed			100	14¼	13¾	13¾	— ¼
Diglog			7	4¾	4¾	4⅞	— ¼
DigtCm			59	22½	22	22	— ½
DigDat			345	4⅛	4	4	+ ⅛
DigitSw			5292	30	28½	29⅝	+ ⅞
Dionex			20	27	26¼	26¼	— ¼
DistLog			7	9½	9	9	— ½
Divfood	.17e	1.3	321	13¼	13	13¼	— ¼
DocuOl			451	5⅞	5⅝	5¾	+ ⅛
DirGnl	.20	1.0	471	19¾	19	19¾	+ ¼
DomBs	1.08	5.0	8	21⅞	21¾	21¾	
DrchHg	.20e	1.1	7	18	17¾	17¾	
DoylDB	.88	6.0	418	14¾	14½	14¾	+ ¼
Drantz	.10t	.7	12	14⅛	14	14	— ⅜
Drexlr			57	12	11½	11½	— ½
DreyGr			34	13¾	13	13¾	— ¼
DuckA s	.32	1.8	237	18¼	17½	18	
DunkD	.32	1.3	81	24⅞	23⅞	24	— ⅛
Duriron	.56	4.7	103	12⅛	12	12	
DurFil	.16	1.1	75	14¼	13¾	14¼	+ ½
Dynscn	t		92	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
Dyntch s			336	18	17½	18	+ ½
Dyson			125	7¾	7½	7½	— ¼
E							
EH Int			22	2½	2½	2½	
EIP	.10	.8	73	12⅞	12½	12½	— ½
EastCpt			1144	2	1½	1¾	— ¼
EconLb	1.04	4.4	1136	23⅝	23	23⅝	+ ¼
EdCmp	.05t	.6	106	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
Educom			93	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
ElPas	1.46	12.6	1383	11⅝	11¼	11⅝	+ ¼
Elan	.07e	.7	7	9½	9⅜	9⅜	
Elbit g			131	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	
Eldon	.16b	1.1	10	14	14	14	
ElecBio			370	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	+ ½
ElCath			77	13¼	12½	13¼	+ ¼
EleNucl			61	6⅞	6½	6½	— ¼
ElcRnt s			18	18½	18	18½	
ElMosl			24	11½	11	11	— ½
ECptsr s			19	11¾	11⅜	11¾	
ElctMis			26	9½	9	9½	
Electsp	.08	.3	53	29	28¼	28¼	— ¼
ElronEl			105	8¾	8⅝	8¾	+ ⅜
Elscint			885	8¼	7¾	8½	+ ½
Emcor			79	1½	1⅜	1⅜	
EmpAir			30	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
Emulx s			2867	14¼	13¼	13¾	+ ¼
Endta			3	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ½
EngCnv			147	27¾	27	27¾	
EnFact			9	9¾	9⅜	9¾	
EngRsv			16	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
EnzoBl			137	15	14¾	15	— ¼
Equat			554	22⅞	21½	21⅞	+ ⅛
EqtOil	.20	3.2	54	6⅝	6¼	6¼	
EvnSut			31	19¾	19½	19¾	— ¼
ExcelTc			42	1½	1⅜	1⅜	
F							
FDP			64	11½	11¼	11½	
FMI	.02r	.4	1418	5¾	5½	5½	— ⅛
FamHlt			50	7¾	7¾	7¾	
FarmF	t		67	18¾	18⅝	18¾	+ ⅛
FrmG	1.52	3.3	771	45⅞	44¾	45⅞	+ ½
FedGrp			337	24⅞	24	24½	+ ½
Ferofiu			380	8¼	7⅞	8⅛	+ ½
Fibron			45	13⅝	13¼	13½	
Fidicor	2.40	6.1	33	39½	39½	39½	— ⅛
Figgie	.68	2.7	20	25¾	25½	25½	— ¼
Filmtc s			163	13	12½	12¾	+ ¼

	Div.	Yld.	Sales in 100s	High	Low	3 P.M.	Net Ch'ge
L							
LDBrnk			215	10	9¼	9⅞	
Q							
QMS			301	32¾	32½	32¾	— ⅜
Quadrx			370	3½	3⅜	3½	+ ⅛
QuakrC	.68	3.1	3	21¾	21¾	21¾	
Quantm			430	21	20¾	21	+ ¼
QuestM			227	4¾	4½	4¾	+ ⅛
QualCre			89	10¾	10⅝	10¾	+ ⅛
QualSy			19	3¾	3½	3½	— ¼
Quixot s			55	10½	9¾	10¼	— ½
Quotrn			320	11½	11¼	11¼	— ½

	Div.	Yld.	Sales in 100s	High	Low	3 P.M.	Net Ch'ge
VLSI			239	15	14¾	14⅞	— ⅛
VMX			59	10⅝	10½	10½	
VSE	.12e	1.5	5	7¾	7¾	7¾	
ValidLg			123	14¾	14⅝	14⅝	
ValFSL			90	8¾	8½	8¾	+ ⅛
ValNtl	1.16	4.5	64	25⅞	25⅝	25⅞	+ ¼
ValLne	.40e	1.0	45	39¾	39	39	— ¾
VanDus	.40	2.6	15	15⅝	15½	15½	— ⅛
Vanzetl			61	11¼	10¾	11¼	+ ⅜
VectrG			8	¾	⅝	¾	+ ⅛
Ventrex			495	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛	+ ⅛
Vela			165	⅞	⅞	⅞	
ViconF			36	4	4	4	
YlowFt	1.00	3.3	233	30⅛	30½	30½	— ⅛
Z							
ZenLbB			337	18½	17¾	18	
Zentec			37	4¼	4	4	— ¾
Ziegler	.440	4.1	35	11	10¾	10¾	
ZionUt	1.24	4.1	3	30½	30½	30½	
Zitel			155	7¼	6½	6¾	
Zivad			65	12	11½	12	+ ¼
Zondvn	.34	2.2	62	15½	15¼	15½	+ ¼
Zymos			97	3⅝	3½	3½	
Zytrex			210	5	3⅞	4⅛	+ ⅛

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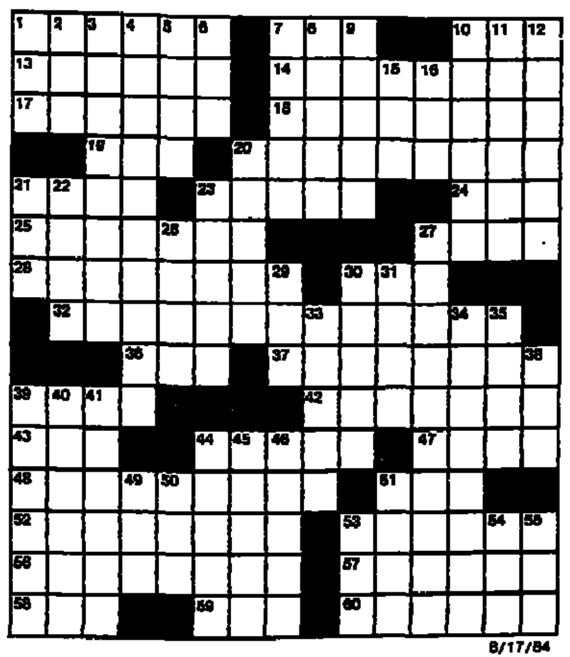

8/17/84

ACROSS

1 Distress signal
7 Wood sorrel
10 Colo. kin of T.V.A.
13 Kay Thompson book
14 Break down into subunits
17 Maltreats
18 Portuguese-colony resident
19 Donkey
20 Service stripes
21 Household god: Fr.
23 Dancer Carol
24 Townsman
25 Marred, in a way
27 Haunts
28 Tarsal bones
30 Nero's 1,011
32 Becoming unglued
36 Rebecca Crawley, —— Sharp
37 Flag-lowering ceremonies
39 Decorative drapery
42 Yonkers race horse
43 Speech pauses
44 Bulk wine
47 Prefix with naut or sol
48 Sheet for watercoloring
51 Shortened form of a bk.
52 Democritus and Epicurus
53 Axis foe
56 Quickly
57 Like frozen rain
58 Salt, in Paris
59 Santa ——, Calif.
60 —— ball (catcher's goof)

DOWN

1 —— culpa
2 Kin of an amice
3 "—— Beautiful," pop song
4 Analyzer's activity
5 Enzyme-forming suffixes
6 Aye
7 Ottoman sultan
8 Ilka or Chevy
9 Marquis cockroach
10 Control forcibly
11 He wrote "The Stones of Venice"
12 Eniwetok events
15 W.W. II Greek resistance org.
16 Watson and Crick concern
20 —— out (discussed)
21 "Acid"
22 Buy —— in a poke
23 Opera singer Roswaenge
26 "Jubilee Trail" director: 1954
27 Casino furniture
29 Inhabitant of Assam
30 English bishop's hat
31 Dry: Comb. form
33 O'Toole from Connemara
34 Lunchrooms
35 Gag or gang ending
38 *Ltrs. to delight an angel*
39 Ice pinnacles
40 Twist or squirm
41 —— as a cucumber
44 Fabric having goat's hair
45 Author Sinclair
46 Yellow jacket or wasp
49 Part of H.R.E.
50 Flick
51 —— breve
53 Cleo's bane
54 Summer, in Tours
55 "Funny Girl" Chaplin

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DENNIS THE MENACE

"I FIGGERED OUT WHY I LIKE GINA..."

"I'M 'TRACTED TO OLDER WOMEN."

JUMBLE®

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME
by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

MOBOL ◯◯☐◯☐

CEENF ☐☐☐☐◯

UNSLIM ☐☐◯◯☐◯

QUIDIL ☐☐☐◯☐◯

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: YOU'RE ◯◯◯◯◯ AS A ◯◯◯◯

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's | Jumbles NOOSE DOWNY BAUBLE TYRANT
Answer Why they had to put the vampire away—HE WENT BATS

WEATHER

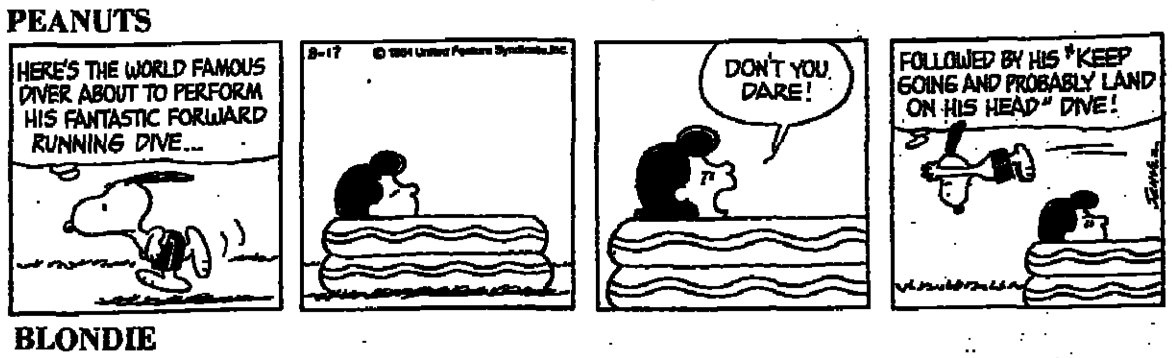
EUROPE	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Algarve	27	81	15	59	fr
Amsterdam	21	70	11	52	fr
Athens	30	86	19	66	cl
Barcelona	27	81	17	63	cl
Belgrade	28	82	14	57	cl
Berlin	20	68	13	55	fr
Brussels	23	73	11	52	cl
Bucharest	27	81	10	50	fr
Budapest	25	77	15	59	fr
Copenhagen	20	68	11	52	o
Costa Del Sol	33	91	19	66	fr
Dublin	19	66	10	50	fr
Edinburgh	20	68	13	55	cl
Florence	29	84	16	61	cl
Frankfurt	25	77	11	52	fr
Geneva	26	79	11	52	fr
Helsinki	19	66	6	43	cl
Istanbul	26	79	13	55	fr
Las Palmas	26	79	20	68	cl
Lisbon	26	79	16	61	fr
London	26	79	14	57	cl
Madrid	32	90	11	52	fr
Milan	26	79	18	64	fr
Moscow	16	61	9	48	cl
Munich	24	75	10	50	fr
Nice	26	79	19	66	fr
Oslo	19	66	11	52	o
Paris	24	75	15	59	fr
Prague	23	73	9	48	o
Reykjavik	12	54	10	50	r
Rome	27	81	17	63	fr
Stockholm	19	66	9	48	sh
Strasbourg	26	79	13	55	cl
Venice	26	79	16	61	fr
Vienna	20	68	16	61	o
Warsaw	20	68	10	50	cl
Zurich	24	75	11	52	fr
MIDDLE EAST					
Ankara	23	73	11	52	fr
Beirut	31	88	22	72	fr
Damascus	33	91	18	64	fr
Jerusalem	27	63	16	61	cl
Tel Aviv	32	90	20	68	fr
OCEANIA					
Auckland	16	61	9	48	r
Sydney	17	63	6	43	fr

ASIA	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Bangkok	31	88	24	74	cl
Beijing	30	86	20	68	o
Hong Kong	34	93	25	77	cl
Manila	30	86	24	75	cl
New Delhi	36	97	24	75	fr
Seoul	29	84	20	68	fr
Shanghai	29	84	24	75	fr
Singapore	29	84	25	77	o
Taipei	29	84	24	75	r
Tokyo	35	95	25	77	fr
AFRICA					
Algiers	30	86	15	59	fr
Cairo	37	98	23	73	fr
Cape Town	16	61	13	55	cl
Casablanca	25	77	20	68	fr
Harare	20	68	8	46	fr
Lagos	30	86	17	63	o
Nairobi	—	—	—	—	na
Tunis	32	90	18	64	fr
LATIN AMERICA					
Buenos Aires	14	57	4	39	cl
Lima	21	70	16	61	o
Mexico City	22	72	14	57	pc
Rio de Janeiro	25	77	19	66	o
Sao Paulo	—	—	—	—	na
NORTH AMERICA					
Anchorage	20	68	10	50	pc
Atlanta	33	91	21	70	fr
Boston	33	91	20	68	fr
Chicago	29	84	18	64	pc
Denver	30	86	16	61	pc
Detroit	29	84	18	64	pc
Honolulu	32	90	24	75	fr
Houston	33	91	20	68	pc
Los Angeles	29	84	21	70	fr
Miami	31	88	26	79	pc
Minneapolis	29	84	18	64	fr
Montreal	30	86	19	66	cl
Nassau	32	90	25	77	pc
New York	34	93	22	72	fr
San Francisco	18	64	13	55	fr
Seattle	24	75	13	55	pc
Toronto	31	88	16	61	fr
Washington	32	90	20	68	fr

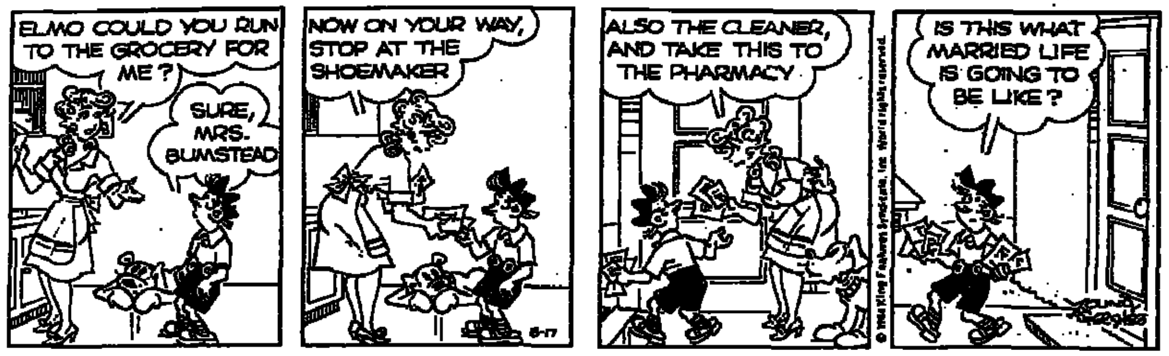
cl-cloudy; fo-foggy; fr-fair; h-hail; o-overcast; pc-partly cloudy r-rain; sh-showers; sn-snow; st-stormy.

FRIDAY'S FORECAST — CHANNEL: Smooth. FRANKFURT: Foggy early, fair later. Temp. 27—13 (81—55). LONDON: Foggy early, fair later. Temp. 26—15 (79—59). MADRID: Stormy. Temp. 33—14 (91—57). NEW YORK: Fair. Temp. 30—23 (86—73). PARIS: Foggy early, fair later. Temp. 26—15 (79—59). ROME: Stormy early, fair later. Temp. 28—17 (82—63). TEL AVIV: Partly cloudy. Temp. 32—18 (90—64). ZURICH: Stormy. Temp. 26—13 (79—55). BANGKOK: Fair. Temp. 33—27 (91—81). HONG KONG: Cloudy. Temp. 32—27 (90—81). MANILA: Rain. Temp. 29—24 (84—75). SEOUL: Fair. Temp. 29—19 (84—66). SINGAPORE: Fair. Temp. 31—27 (88—81). TOKYO: Fair. Temp. 35—27 (95—81).

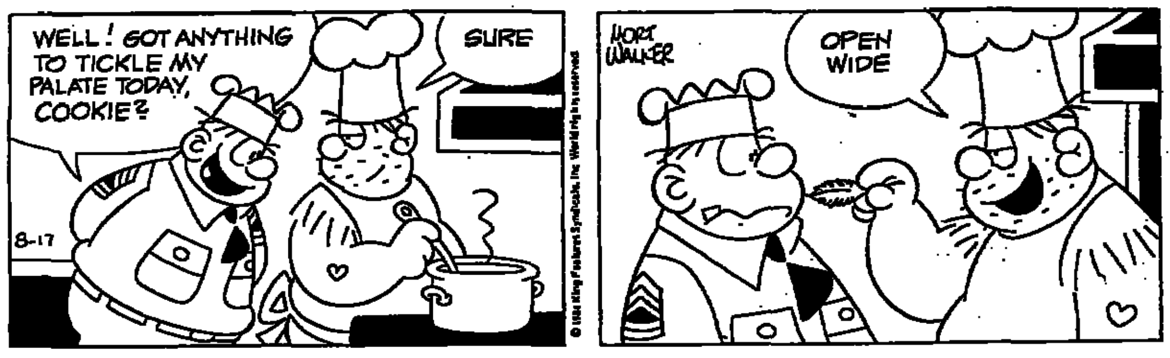
PEANUTS



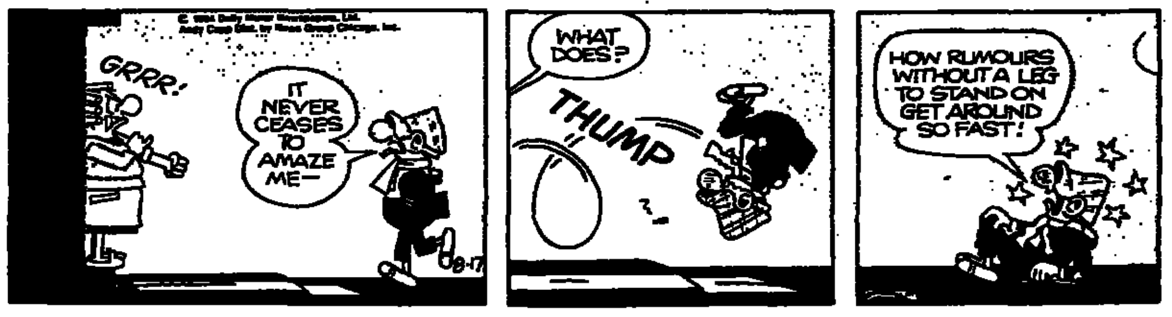
BLONDIE



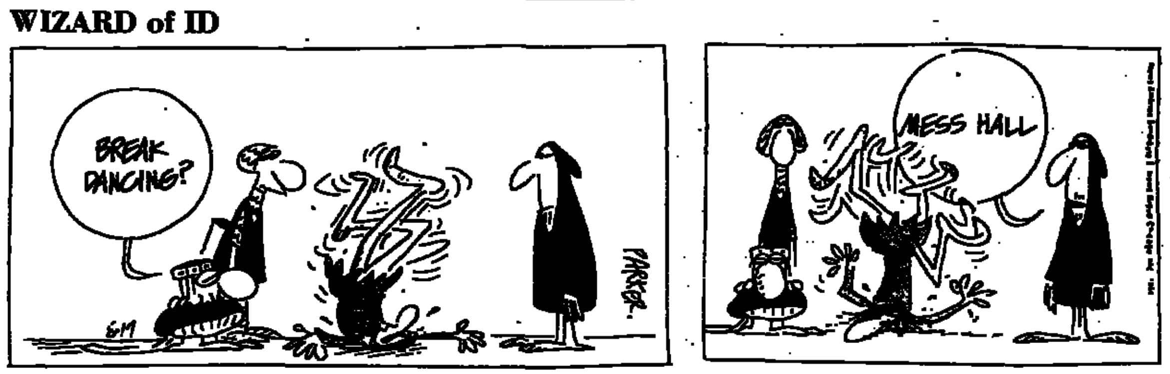
BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP

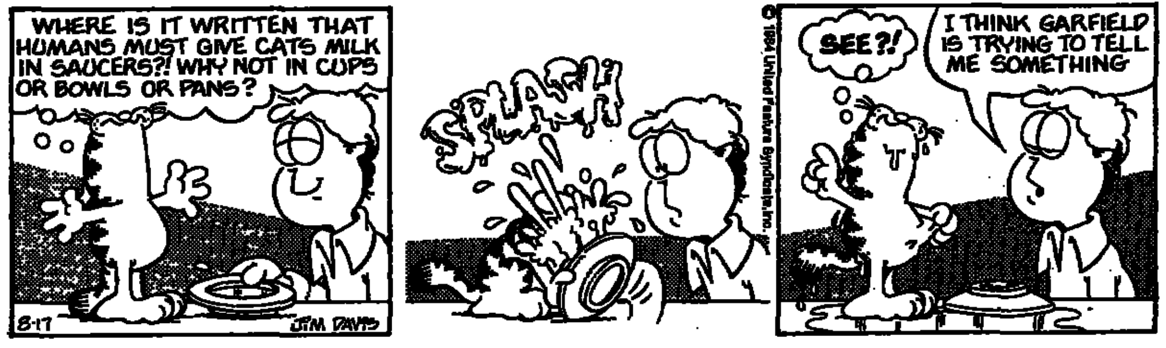


WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN

GARFIELD



BOOKS

THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTIONS OF 1917: The Origins of Modern Communism.

By Leonard Schapiro. 239 pp. $19.95. Basic Books, 10 East 53d St., New York, N.Y. 1022.

Reviewed by John Erickson.

IN his earlier, magisterial "The Origin of the Communist Autocracy," first published by Harvard University Press in 1955, the late and much lamented Professor Leonard Schapiro of the London School of Economics craved the gentlest indulgence for not having written a history of the Russian Revolution in the course of examining the fate of Lenin's opponents *after* 1917, an opposition whose struggle for sheer survival had nothing in common with the urbane niceties of Western political practice.

No such reproof was ever forthcoming and if this was the barest hint of self-reproach, then all and any grounds for it have been brilliantly and conclusively demolished with the appearance of the present volume, "The Russian Revolutions of 1917," the distillation of many years of research, reflection and recollection, the last flickering through Schapiro's closing note in which he referred to himself as one of the diminishing number of surviving contemporaries outside Russia who lived through this turmoil.

Schapiro's first aim — to provide a concise narrative of events from 1917 to 1924, closing with the death of Lenin — has been amply fulfilled. The last comprehensive history of the Russian revolutions of February and October, 1917, made its appearance as long ago as 1935 with W. H. Chamberlin's two-volume work, but since then the Cold War with its varying degrees of intensity has intruded on all and sundry. The hazards this presents for the historian was a theme Schapiro illuminated in his study of political opposition in the Soviet state, 1917-1921, making it clear that he would not and could not make concessions in his effort to probe those assertions made by the Communists about themselves (and that assortment of *claims made both by their protagonists and* by their detractors).

"The Russian Revolutions of 1917" is thus no sour, vindictive, polemical work. On the contrary, it has a certain luminosity born of a clear and elegant style, also informed by the author's personal recollection of tumultuous events propelling life towards some great future with the promise of much that was new and hopeful. But something went horribly, even terribly, wrong, and it is this development or denouement which Schapiro addresses in detail, of how the February revolution for all its mass support fizzled out, unwilling or unable to recognize — much less counter — the threat posed by the Bolshevik quest for power, where success at Lenin's single-minded behest implanted the "hereditas damnosa" of the iron rule of one party ranged against all others and all comers.

Schapiro's account of the months preceding the Bolshevik coup in October takes up at least half the book. His analysis makes use of much new material to chart the decline and demise of the Provisional Government, a government which in any event lacked a legitimate basis for its existence from the outset. There is much which is new or newly clarified in the behavior of Mikhail Rodzyanko during the abdication phase itself, the myths and mysteries surrounding the Lavr Georgyevich Kornilov affair, the upshot of which was to strengthen the hand of the Bolsheviks, with the right and the left distrustful of or *alienated from Kerensky*. Supporters of the Bolsheviks may have inclined towards a rough democratic system provided by the socialist soviets but at this juncture Lenin abandoned the notion of any peaceful development of the Russian Revolution, turned his back on the idea of a transfer of power to the soviets and contemplated the passage of power to the proletariat — a formulation leading in a quite draconian direction, towards one-party autocracy.

The trick, if anything so momentous as the Bolshevik coup can be so described, was neatness itself and introduced an entirely new phenomenon into modern politics. Popular aspiration, leaning towards the idea of a socialist coalition, would have had the soviets take over from a government which simply could not govern, a sentiment duly encouraged and nurtured by the Bolsheviks, who then proceeded to elbow the soviets aside in favor of the monopolistic rule of the party.

It is here that Schapiro's narrative really comes into its own, for his book is essentially about power, how the Bolsheviks not only acquired it but how they maintained their grip on it, with much interesting material on the Bolshevik penetration of the Russian army and the spread of Bolshevik power beyond Petrograd.

When such popular support as the Bolsheviks enjoyed began to erode and those who thought Bolshevik extremism only a passing phase soon to burn itself out had to face reality, when peace did not materialize and bread vanished for all the plethora of promises and undertakings, then the machinery of the party was worked (as it continues to be worked) not only to preserve the hold on power but also to assure an unassailable monopoly of that same power. And, finally, it was the very exploitation of the Leninist system of Communist control which brought Stalin his ultimate mastery, though Schapiro is judiciously restrained in making too arbitrary a connection.

He wastes little time in trying to assess who won and who lost, but to judge from the weight and the tone of this superbly penetrating volume, which eschews all violence of language or vehemence of argument, the real losers were the Russian people themselves. It is a judgment which, like the book itself, is likely to stand for a very long time.

John Erickson, director of defense studies at the University of Edinburgh, is the author of "The Road to Stalingrad: Stalin's War With Germany" and "The Road to Berlin: Continuing the History of Stalin's War With Germany." He wrote this review for The Washington Post.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

Those who think that a defender cannot have too many trumps are certainly wrong.

West had this sort of problem on the diagramed deal.

NORTH
♠ A 5 3 2
♡ A Q 4
♢ J 5 3
♣ 8 6 4

WEST
♠ J 9 8 7 4
♡ J 9 7 3
♢ A 6
♣ Q 10

EAST (D)
♠ —
♡ 10 5
♢ Q 10 9 8 7 2
♣ A K J 9 2

SOUTH
♠ K Q 10 6
♡ K 8 6 2
♢ K 4
♣ 7 5 3

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:

East	South	West	North
1 ♢	1 ♠	1 N.T.	3 ♠
Pass	Pass	Pass	

West led the diamond ace.

South, who should perhaps have doubled rather than overcalled, was in three spades and faced a bad break. He received some help when West, guided by his partner's opening bid, led the diamond ace. South won the diamond continuation, cashed the spade king and played hearts. When he ruffed the fourth round in the dummy, he reached this position:

NORTH
♠ A 5
♡ —
♢ J
♣ 8 6 4

WEST
♠ J 9 8 7
♡ —
♢ —
♣ Q 10

EAST
♠ —
♡ —
♢ Q 10
♣ A K J 9

SOUTH
♠ Q 10 6
♡ —
♢ —
♣ 7 5 3

South did the best he could by ruffing the diamond jack with the trump queen. West made a brilliant move by underruffing with the trump seven. If he had failed to do so, the spade ten would eventually have provided South with his ninth trick.

When the declarer exited with a club, East correctly overtook the ten with the jack and led a diamond. South discarded a club, and West ruffed. It did not matter whether or not dummy overruffed. East was sure to score a club trick and West a trump trick to defeat the contract.

This was good defense: West had recognized that he was too wealthy in trumps, and successfully gave some away.

Canadian Stock Markets Aug. 16

Prices in Canadian cents unless marked $

Toronto

		High	Low	Close	Chge
361	Abti Prce	$38	29½	30	+1
7525	Agnico E	$15¼	15½	15½	—
400	Agra Ind A	$5	5	5	
14421	Alt Energy	$21⅛	20¾	21	+
2060	Algoma St	$21⅞	21¼	21¼	— ⅜
100	Asbestos	$8¾	8¼	8¼	
7600	Atco I f	$6⅞	6⅜	6⅞	+ ⅛
1100	BP Canada	$24⅝	24½	24⅝	+ ¼
42111	Bank N S	$12¼	12	12	— ⅛
77950	Barrick o	179	172	175	— 1
200	Baton A f	$13½	13½	13½	— ½
12503	Bonanza R	385	370	380	+ 5
14320	Bralorne	$5½	5⅜	5⅜	
3800	Bramalea	$15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
500	Brenda M	$10½	10½	10½	+ ⅛
49623	BCFP	$10	9¾	9¾	— ½
18155	BC Res	305	295	300	— 5
2856	BC Phone	$20¼	20	20⅛	+
2000	Brunswk	$16¼	16¼	16¼	—
200	Budd Can	$12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ¼
29100	CAE	$13⅛	12½	13	+ ½
30600	CDistb B f	$5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	—
3350	Cad Frv	$15	14½	14½	— ¼
841	C Packrs	$25¼	25	25	
21866	Can Trust	$27	26	26¼	—
775	C Tung	$15¾	15¼	15¾	+ ½
42972	CI Bk Com	$25⅞	24¾	25⅛	+ ⅛
1800	Cdn Nat Res	41	40	41	— 1
175165	CTire A f	$10¾	10⅛	10⅜	—
400	Cara	$10¼	10¼	10¼	
400	Celanese	$9¾	9¾	9¾	
700	C Distb A	$5¾	5½	5½	— ¼
30680	CDistb B f	$5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
5382	CTL Bank	$10¾	10½	10½	— ¼
300	Conwest A	$8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
5350	Coseka R	310	300	300	—10
1090	Conran A	$10¾	10½	10½	+
2373	Crownx	$15	14¾	15	
3100	Czar Res	156	155	155	— 3
329155	Daon Dev	155	151	152	— 3
2150	Denison A	$17½	17	17½	+
9065	Denison B f	$17⅛	16¾	17	+ ¼
29800	Develcon	$14	13½	14	+ ⅛
41900	Dicknsn A f	480	470	470	— 5
16100	Dicknsn B	475	460	475	+15
2000	Doman A	248	245	248	+ 8
8730	Dofasco A	$23	22⅞	22⅞	
17500	Dom Store	$19¾	19⅝	19⅝	+ ¼
600	Du Pont A	$18	18	18	
45410	Dylex A	$26⅛	26⅞	26⅞	+ ⅛
2500	Equity Svr	$9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	
2200	FCA Intl	$19½	19⅛	19⅛	+
400	C Falcon C	$16⅜	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅜
1033	Ficnbrdge	$68	67⅞	68	+
503	Fordy Res	285	285	285	
450	Fed Ind A	$20⅛	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅜
20500	F City Fin	$72⅛	72¾	72⅝	+
155	Fraser	$19½	19½	19½	
1143	Gendis A	$23¼	22⅞	23	
1200	Geac Comp	$16½	16⅜	16½	+ ¼
8600	Geocrude	245	242	243	— 2
10500	Gibraltar	$7½	7¼	7½	+ ¼
8865	Goldcorp f	$6½	6¼	6½	+ ⅛
1400	Granduc	50	58	58	— 2
10	GL Forest	$86¼	86¼	86¼	—
150	Gt Pacific	$23½	23½	23½	
657	Greyhnd	$21⅝	21½	21½	— ⅛
13748	Hawker	$19⅞	19½	19½	
182	Hayes D	$16½	16½	16½	— ¼
1474	H Bay Co	$21	21	21	
25930	Imasco	$42¼	41¾	42	+
4200	Indal	$11	10¾	11	+ ¼
600	Indusmin	$24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	
300	Inglis	$10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	+
360	Inland Gas	$14¼	14¼	14¼	
52908	Inter Pipe	$31⅝	31	31⅛	+
300	Ivaco B	$16	15⅝	15⅝	+
832	Jannock	$11⅞	11¾	11½	
4745	Kerr Add	$16½	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
57900	Labatt	$20⅞	20½	20⅝	— ⅛
15947	Lac Mnrls	$30¼	29¾	30	— ¼
160	LOnt Cem	$7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
1728	Lacana	$12	12	12	
60	LL Lac	$32	31⅞	32	— ½
2077	Loblaw Co	$15½	15⅜	15⅜	—
400	MDS H A	$16	16	16	
2	MICC	360	360	360	+60
3500	Mclan H X	$21½	21½	21½	
14200	Merland E	440	425	435	— 5
45402	Molson A f	$18½	18	18⅛	— ⅜
25200	Molson B	$17⅝	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
28510	Nabisco L	$21⅛	21	21⅛	+ ⅛
403	Noranda	$21	20½	20¾	+ ¼
10870	Norcen	$17	16⅞	17	+ ¼
30913	Nva AltA f	$6⅝	6¼	6⅜	
260	Nowsco W	$17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	
22217	Nu-West A	63	60	60	— 3
610	Oakwood	$6¼	6	6	— ¼
6400	Oshawa A f	$19⅝	19⅝	19½	+ ¼
1566	Pamour	$9⅝	9¼	9¼	
200	PanCan P	$26	26	26	
400	Pembina	$16¼	16⅛	16¼	+ ¼
900	Phonix Oil	$8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	— ¼
50	Pine Point	$25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
8100	Place GO o	104	102	102	— 8
8975	Placer	$21⅞	21⅛	21⅞	+ ⅜
100	Provigo	$15¼	15¼	15¼	+ ⅛
900	Que Sturg o	$6	6	6	
300	Ram Pet	$7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
600	Rayrock f	$8⅞	8½	8½	— ⅛
1900	Redpath	$26	25½	25¼	+
300	Reichhold	$9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
1140	Res Serv f	155	155	155	
465	Revn Prp A	150	150	150	
400	Rogers A	$7¼	7¼	7¼	—
1900	Roman	$13¾	13⅝	13¾	+
80	Rothman	$43⅞	43⅞	43⅞	—
2300	Sceptre	$6	5⅞	6	
1200	Scotts f	$15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+
1610	Sears Can	$8⅝	8	8⅝	+ ⅛
10050	Shell Can	$22⅝	22½	22⅝	+
7350	Sherritt	$6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
30	Slater B f	$8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
225	Southm	$48⅞	48⅞	48⅞	
170325	St Bradcst	$10⅝	10½	10⅝	+ ½
11059	Stelco A	$22⅞	22½	22⅞	—
50	Steep R	315	315	315	—20
3577	Sulpiro B f	375	365	375	— 5
50	Suncor pr	$23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	
1237	Sydney o	50	50	50	— 8
1200	Talcorp	93	92	92	— 3
500	Teck Cor A	$9⅞	9¾	9¾	
9000	Teck B f	$9⅞	8⅞	9	
4590	Tex Can	$36⅜	36⅛	36⅛	+ ¼
3425	Thom N A	$43	42⅞	43	
572356	Tor Dm Bk	$16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ¼
156120	Torstar B f	$16	15¾	16	+
3200	Traders A f	$19	18⅞	18⅞	—
1050	Trns Mt	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
5774	TrnAlta UA	$21⅞	21⅛	21⅛	
14740	TrCan PL	$18	17⅞	18	+ ¼
3210	Trimac	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
500	Trizec A f	$22	21⅞	22	
33630	Turbo f	35	34	34	— 4
200	Unicorp A f	$6¼	6¼	6¼	— ¼
280	Un Carbid	$12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
26615	Union Gas	$10⅝	10½	10⅝	+
3000	U Siscoe	265	260	260	—10
1150	Versil A f	$6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+
500	Vestgron	$11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
31750	Westmin	$11½	11	11	—
3778	Weston	$74	73	73¾	+1¼
100533	Woodwd A	$11⅞	11½	11½	
100	Yk Bear	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛

Total Sales: 7,605,802 shares

Montreal

		High	Low	Close	Chge
9130	Bank Mont	$24	23⅞	24	+ ¼
2850	CIL	$25⅞	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
9700	Can Bath	$30	29¾	30	
1010	Mnt Trst	$11	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
27804	Nat Bk Cda	$12	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
7300	Power Corp	$20⅛	19⅞	20⅛	
600	Rolland A	$15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ¼
15605	Royal Bank	$29⅝	28⅞	29⅛	+ ⅜
2850	Roy Trst Co	$27⅞	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅛

Total Sales: 1,111,774 shares

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THE WORLD IN 16 PAGES
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Amsterdam

	Close	Prev.
ABN	303	306.50
ACF Holding	179	182
Aegon	117.50	118.50
AKZO	89.40	90
AHold	190.60	193
AMEV	155	157
A'Dam Rub	6.25	6.45
Amrobank	52.80	53.40
Boskalis	25.70	26.30
BVG	186	186
Buehrmann T	68	68.50
Caland Hlds	33.20	33
Elsevier	90.40	90.50
Fokker	59.70	59.50
Gist Brocades	151.20	152
Heineken	135.50	137.20
Hoogovens	53	54.20
K.L.M.	178	178.50
Naarden	39.60	39.60
Nat. Nedder	220.50	223.50
Nedlloyd	105.50	106.50
Oce Vander G	247.50	243
Pakhoed	64	64.50
Philips	48.10	49
Robeco	63.70	63.80
Rodamco	131.60	131.70
Rolinco	60.90	60.80
Rorento	202	202.40
Royal Dutch	154.60	157.30
Unilever	266.30	266.20
Van Ommer	26.40	26.50
VMF-Stork	123.20	123.20
VNU	151.50	154.80

Anp-Cbs Index: 159.70
Previous: 161.00

Brussels

	Close	Prev.
Arbed	1,490	1,520
Bekaert	4,140	4,130
Cockerill	253	254
EBES	2,670	2,700
GB-Inno-BM	3,180	3,200
GBL	2,345	2,345
Gevaert	3,435	3,450
Hoboken	5,400	5,410
Kredietbank	6,780	6,780
Petrofina	6,930	6,930
Soc Generale	1,845	1,850
Sofina	6,410	6,450
Solvay	3,825	3,870
Traction Elec	3,705	3,805
V Montagne	4,140	4,140

Bourse :344.68
Previous :346.89

Frankfurt

	Close	Prev.
AEG	92	93
Allianz-Vers	784	781
BASF	155.30	156.90
Bayer	165.80	167.80
Bayer.Hypo.	264	268
Bayer.Ver.Bank	304	308.50
BMW	385.50	390
Commerzbank	149.50	151.50
Contigummi	117.20	118.80
Daimler-benz	546.50	549
Degussa	344.50	343
Deutsche Bank	336	338.70
Dresdner Bank	153.80	154.80
Dt.Babcock	149	149
Dub-schultke	218	219.50
GHH	140	143
Hochtief	490	485
Hoechst	168.30	169
Hoesch	94.80	95.70
Holzmann	417.50	423
Horten	165	166
Kali U. Salz	211.80	214
Karstadt	237	239
Kaufhof	213	214
KHD	226	229
Kloeckner-werke	58.40	58.50
Krupp-huette	76	76
Linde	351	357.80
Lufthansa	153.50	156
M.A.N.	138.30	138.80
Mannesmann	141.90	142.80
Metallges	208.50	210
Muench.Rueck	740	740
Preussag	257	257
Ruetgerswke	324.80	328
RWE	157.50	159
Schering	352	354
Siemens	387.20	389.70
Thyssen	76.30	76.70
Varta	162	165
Veba	170	171
VEW	116.50	116
Volkswagen	177.80	178.80

Commerzbank Index :979.90
Previous:985.60

Hong Kong

	Close	Prev.
Bk East Asia	20.40	20.50
Cheung Kong	7.75	7.85
China Light	12.60	12.50
Cross Harbor	9.25	9.20
Hang Seng	32.75	33
HK Elec	5.65	5.75
HK Hotels	16.30	16.40
HK Land	2.70	2.70
HK Shanghai	6.35	6.35
HK Tel	43.50	43.50
HK Wharf	3.35	3.375
Hutch Whampoa	10.60	10.90
Jardine Math	7.85	8
Jardine Sec	N.Q.	6.30
New World	3	2.875
Shaw Bros	10	10
SHK Props	5.70	5.85
Sime Darby	N.Q.	8
Stelux	N.Q.	—
Swire Pacific A	17.10	17.30
Wheel Mar	N.Q.	—
Wheelock	N.Q.	3.20
Winsor	1.92	5.30
World Int'l	1.16	1.94

Hang Seng Index :906.19
Previous :918.82

Canadian Indexes Aug. 16

	Close	Previous
Montreal	111.25	110.75
Toronto	2,333.18	2,326.00

Montreal: Stock Exchange Industrials Index.
Toronto: TSE 300 Index.

Suntory to Buy U.S. Winery

Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Suntory International, the U.S. subsidiary of Suntory Ltd., Japan's largest producer of wines and spirits, has agreed to buy Château St. Jean Winery in Kenwood, California, for about $40 million, the subsidiary announced Wednesday.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

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CAGE ISLIP CLOD
OTOE GUAVA HIVE
MOLLBUZZER AMEN
END RAYE CLIENT
REDMAN SEER
  IOTA UNLAWFUL
ARGUS SPEE ARNE
SIGN DOPED RENE
IGET EWER SMEAR
FORESTER DUEL
  BEAR ABROAD
MOSAIC OPUS AGA
ANON HIGHBINDER
DESK ERLE SCENT
EROS DREW TORAH
```

Other Markets Aug. 16

Closing Prices in local currencies

Johannesburg

	Close	Prev.
AECI	790	785
Barlow	1185	1210
Blyvoor	1800	1825
Buffels	7650	7675
Elands	1520	1515
GFSA	2740	2825
Harmony	2760	2790
Kloof	6700	6650
Nedbank	1225	1275
Pat Steyn	7000	7050
Rustplat	1460	1465
SA Brews	655	655
St Helena	4125	4250
Sasol	480	482

Composite Stock Index :967.90
Previous :970.40

London

	Close	Prev.
AA Corp	$14¼	$14⅞
Allied-Lyons	158	161
Anglo AM Gld	$101¼	$101¾
Babcock	134	138
Barclays	454	454
Bass	391	393
B.A.T	258	266
Beecham	335	336
BICC	220	223
B L	43	43
BOC Group	241	244
Boots	159	159
Bowater Indus.	171	171
BP	473	481
Brit Home St	208	210
BTR	472	480
Burmah	189	185
Cadbury Schw	135	137
Charter Cons	255	260
Coats Patons	115	115½
Cons Gold	519	519
Courtaulds	121	123
Dalgety	394	396
De Beers	595	598
Distillers	295	300
Driefontein	$31⅛	$31⅛
Dunlop	42	42
Fisons	206	208
Free St. Ged	$33	$32½
GEC	206	208
GKN	171	172
Glaxo	923	925
Grand Met	298	306
Guinness	160	162
GUS	555	556
Hanson	218	220
Hawker	427	435
ICI	592	592
ICL	87	86
Imps	160	164
Lloyds Bank	427	434
Lonrho	151	152
Lucas	187	188
Marks & Sp	109	110
Metal Box	326	328
Midland Bank	329	337
Nat West Bank	459	464
Pilkington	270	271
Plessey	206	212
Racal Elect	230	232
Randfontein	$116½	$114¾
Rank	244	244
Reed Intl	462	466
Royal Dutch	£36.28	£36.78
RTZ	562	572
Shell	610	618
Std Chartered Bk	489	497
Tate & Lyle	363	363
Tesco	178	180
Thorn Emi	439	441
T.I. Group	222	222
Trafalgar	244	247
Trust Hse Forte	121	124
Ultramar	241	243
Unilever	905	915
United Biscuits	147	150
Vickers	175	176
W. Deep	$47	$46½
W. Holding	$41⅝	$41⅝
War Loan 3½	£35	£35¼
Woolworth	510	513
ZCI	15	15½

F.T. 30 Index :834.10
Previous :841.60

Milan

	Close	Prev.
Banca Comm	17,080	17,095
Bastogi	144	144.50
Centrale	2,070	2,050
Cred Ital	2,050	2,062
Fiat	4,550	4,450
Finsider	37	38
Generali	33,300	33,410
IFI	5,095	5,100
Italcementi	46,900	47,000
Mediobanca	63,390	64,490
Montedison	1,172	1,165
Olivetti	5,850	5,945
Pirelli	3,260	3,245
Rinascente	459	447
Snia	1,799	1,765
Standa	6,185	6,100

BCI Index :212.97
Previous :213.16

Paris

	Close	Prev.
Air Liquide	517	518
Alsthom Atl	[illegible]	191
Av Dassault	440	440
Bancaire	[illegible]	[illegible]
BIC	[illegible]	414
Bouygues	590	600
BSN	2,505	2,510
Carrefour	1,445	1,465
Club Med.	894	890
Cofimeg	211	211
Dumez	642	649
Elf aquitaine	206	209
Europe 1	649	651
Gen. Eaux	515	525
Hachette	1,550	1,545
Imetal	79	81.40
Lafarge-Cop	323	319.10
Legrand	1,875	1,855
L'Oreal	2,212	2,243
Matra	1,444	1,450
Michelin	770	767
MM Pennar	52.60	53.80
Moet-Hennessy	1,665	1,690
Moulinex	100.70	101.80
Nord-Est	45.80	45.80
Occidentale	620	621
Pernod-Ric	795	809
Petroles (Fse)	225	226
Peugeot	193.10	195
Poclain	43.50	43.80
Printemps	139.50	139
Radiotech	246	245.10
Redoute	1,015	1,005
Roussel-Uclaf	1,268	1,275
Skis Rossignol	1,350	1,357
Sour Perrier	481.10	487
Telemecanique	1,619	1,620
Thomson-CSF	311	314.10
Valeo	227.10	222

Agefi Index :171.21
Previous :172.86
CAC Index :142.30
Previous :142.70

Singapore

	Close	Prev.
Boustead	2.29	2.32
Cold Storage	3.48	3.54
DBS	7.80	7.95
FraserNeave	5.60	5.70
Haw Par	2.29	2.33
Inchcape	2.99	3.02
Keppel Ship	2.10	2.19
Mal Banking	9	9.15
OCBC	9.90	10
OUB	4.16	4.22
Semb Shipyard	2.05	2.12
Sime Darby	2.16	2.19
S Steamship	1.43	1.43
St Trading	5.35	5.50
UOB	4.78	4.92

Fraser Ind. Index :5,085.19
Previous :5,111.60

Stockholm

	Close	Prev.
AGA	355	365
Alfa Laval	228	231
Asea	345	365
Astra	465	465
Atlas Copco	114	118
Boliden	385	385
Cementgjut	470	467
Electrolux	249	254
Ericsson	365	374
Esselte	295	300
Handelsbanken	180	184
Pharmacia	223	222
Saab-Scania	550	555
Sandvik	408	402
SKF	177	180
Swedish Match	225	228
Volvo	236	243

Affarsvarlden Index :430.80
Previous :435.30

Sydney

	Close	Prev.
ACI	192	192
ANI	230	230
ANZ	488	485
BHP	1060	1070
Borol	356	352
Bougainville	172	170
Brambles	302	300
Coles	390	390
Comalco	248	250
CRA	552	558
CSR	325	330
Dunlop	177	179
Elders Ixl	398	400
Ez Industries	640	640
Hooker	174	173
Magellan	190	180
MIM	302	295
Myer	187	185
Oakbridge	87	88
Peko	475	476
Poseidon	335	340
RGC	300	295
Santos	656	630
Sleigh	146	145
Southland	29	25
Woodside	120	120
Wormald	288	285

All Ordinaries Index :736.80
Previous :735.30

Tokyo

	Close	Prev.
Akai	415	432
Asahi Chem.	558	563
Asahi Glass	750	746
BK Tokyo	440	440
Bridgestone	593	599
Canon	1,300	1,300
Dai Nip. Print	955	950
Daiwa	517	520
Fuji Bank	880	881
Fuji Photo	1,740	1,750
Fujitsu	1,350	1,340
Hitachi	858	872
Honda Motor	1,390	1,430
IHI	151	159
Itoh	285	284
Jal	3,150	3,090
Kajima	283	283
Kansai Pw	1,100	1,090
Kao Soap	773	789
Kaw Steel	151	152
Kirin Brew	552	553
Komatsu	462	458
Kubota	309	307
Matsu El.Ind	1,680	1,700
Matsu El.Wks	690	698
Mitsubishi Bk	880	880
Mitsubi Chem.	301	298
Mitsubi Elec	392	398
Mitsubi Heavy	223	225
Mitsubishi	570	568
Mitsui Co.	329	329
Mitsukoshi	350	355
Mitsumi	1,350	1,330
Nikko Sec	532	532
NEC	1,280	1,300
Nippon Steel	150	152
Nippon Yusen	218	218
Nissan Motor	650	654
Nomura	708	701
Olympus	1,020	1,040
Ricoh	965	990
Sharp	1,130	1,140
Sony Corp	3,440	3,480
Sumit Bank	917	911
Sumit Chem.	214	214
Sumit Metal	163	153
Taisei	204	203
Taisho Mar	305	309
Takeda	772	775
Teijin	378	378
Tokyo El Pwr	1,170	1,170
Tokyo Marine	596	600
Toray	406	408
Toyota	1,450	1,460
Yamaichi	517	519

New Index: 985.77
Previous: 985.87
Nikkei-DJ Index: 10,418.24
Previous : 10,441.58

Zurich

	Close	Prev.
Bank Leu	3,540	3,550
Brown Boveri	1,360	1,375
Ciba-Geigy	2,440	2,430
Credit Suisse	2,120	2,120
Elektrowatt	2,375	2,350
Georg Fischer	625	625
Jacobs Suchard	6,225	6,225
Jelmoli	1,800	1,770
Landis Gyr	1,430	1,415
Nestle	5,495	5,500
Oerlikon-Buehrle	1,230	1,235
Roche Baby	9,475	9,475
Sandoz	7,150	7,125
Schindler	3,050	3,050
Sulzer	278	278
Swiss Bank Corp.	322	323
Swissair	970	970
Union Bank	3,250	3,260
Winterthur	3,240	3,225
Zurich Ins	16,800	16,850

SBC Index :384.98
Previous :384.40

N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available; xd: ex-dividend.

هكذا من الأصل

SPORTS

Rose Rejoins Reds As Player-Manager

United Press International

CINCINNATI — The Cincinnati Reds have announced that Pete Rose will return to Cincinnati as player-manager, effective immediately.

Rose, a native of Cincinnati who played 16 major league baseball seasons with the Reds from 1963 through 1978, replaces Vern Rapp, who was in his first season as the Cincinnati manager.

Club officials said that Rose's primary function will be to manage the team and develop young players. They said that his playing time was to be "limited."

"We confirm that Rose is the new manager of the Reds," Jim Ferguson, the Reds' vice president of publicity, announced Wednesday. Rose, 43, was scheduled to hold a news conference Thursday at Riverfront Stadium. Since the Reds were idle Thursday, Rose's first game as manager will be Friday night when Cincinnati plays host to the Chicago Cubs.

Rose was made available to Cincinnati by the Montreal Expos, who are getting a player to be named later in return for the switch-hitting veteran. Details of his return to the Reds were worked out by Rose's longtime adviser, Reuven Katz, in conjunction with Bob Howsam, president of the Reds, and John McHale, president of the Expos.

Rose helped the Reds win world championships in 1975 and 1976, but departed as a free agent after the 1978 season. In the past three seasons, the Reds have been one of the worst teams in baseball.

"Pete is going to put enthusiasm back in Cincinnati baseball," predicted Reds' part-owner Marge Schott. "I think this is one of the biggest things that's happened to Cincinnati baseball in a long time. The hometown fans just adore Pete Rose, there's no doubt about it."

Tony Perez, one of Rose's teammates on those world champion Cincinnati clubs, who also returned to the Reds this season, said the club could not have found a better manager.

"I think Pete is going to be a great manager," Perez said. "He'll make you play hard and make you play to win. I think Pete will be the same way as a manager as he was as a player. He'll make the guys do their best.

Sparky Anderson, who managed Rose and the Reds for nine seasons, said the Cincinnati front office "couldn't have made a better move."

"This guy, he's special," said Anderson, currently manager of the Detroit Tigers. "He has been special ever since he played. He'll make a good manager. He's got a good way about him."

Rose became a free agent following the 1978 season when the Reds would not meet his contract requests. He signed with Philadelphia for $800,000 a year and played the next five seasons, from 1979 through 1983, with the Phillies before joining Montreal as a free agent for the 1984 season.

Rose entered the 1984 season with a career batting average of .306, and he holds the major-league record for most games played (3,345). He won the National League Rookie of the Year Award in 1963 and the Most Valuable Player Award in 1973.

In 1975, Rose was the World Series MVP as the Reds won the world championship, and he also helped the Phillies to the 1980 world championship. Last season Rose hit .375 in the World Series as Philadelphia lost to Baltimore in five games.

Rose owns many baseball records but not the one he cherishes

Pete Rose

most — Ty Cobb's record of 4,191 base hits. Rose has 4,062 hits to date, but it is not certain whether he will get enough playing time as player-manager to collect the 129 more to match Cobb's record.

When the Expos were playing in Cincinnati earlier this season, Rose commented on how much he still loved his hometown and the Reds.

"I could go on playing for 40 years [for other teams], but my heart will always be in Cincinnati," he said. "I've always been a Reds fan and always will be.

"The Cincinnati fans rooted for me for 16 years. I think the fans still feel I'm a part of them and I feel the same way."

Rapp, 56, lasted only 121 games. In his final time managing the club Wednesday night, the Reds beat St. Louis, 3-2, but under Rapp the Reds were only 51-70.

Noted as a stern disciplinarian, Rapp served as a coach with Montreal for five seasons before joining the Reds. Rapp managed St. Louis to an 83-79 record in 1977 but was replaced by Ken Boyer in April of the following season.

Modern PGA Course Draws Praise

Nicklaus, Its Proud Architect, Seeks 6th Championship

By Gordon S. White Jr.
New York Times Service

SHOAL CREEK, Alabama — The 66th annual PGA Championship got under way Thursday at the Shoal Creek Golf Club, a course that was built seven years ago by Jack Nicklaus. The 44-year-old architect, seeking his sixth PGA title, was among the 150 participants competing on it.

"I'm partial," Nicklaus said. "This was the second course I did by myself."

Officials of the ProfessionaL Golfers' Association and others have heaped praise on the course, one of the newest ever used for a major championship. It is in a valley about 20 miles (32 kilometers) south of Birmingham. The U.S. Open, conducted by the U.S. Golf Association, and the PGA Championship have usually been held on the older, more traditional courses.

"The USGA and PGA have followed each other around in a circle, and we asked ourselves if there weren't any good championship golf courses built since 1931," said Mark Kizziar, president of the PGA. "I think we have answered that right here."

But not every golfer trying to win this fourth and final major tournament of the year is praising the 7,145-yard course, which places a high premium on driving off the tees. Extremely dense Bermudagrass rough of at least four inches (10 centimeters) has been allowed to grow, so that a player who does not keep his ball in the fairway will find serious problems.

Even Nicklaus said, "I don't think anyone out here is strong enough to play much out of it."

Fuzzy Zoeller, winner of the U.S. Open last June in Mamaroneck, New York, said: "That rough's way too high for Bermudagrass rough. It's maybe the worst I've ever seen. To me, they make golf tricky nowadays, and that's not the way the game is meant to be. I don't enjoy playing this way."

Jerry Pate, another golfer bothered considerably by pain and injury in recent years, will give it a try. Pate, who went to the University of Alabama, has spent much of his life in this state, although he was born in Georgia and now lives in Florida. He has played Shoal Creek many times.

"This course is very well balanced," he said. "But if you don't hit into the fairways, it's going to be tough."

Pate, who won the Open in 1976 for his first victory as a pro, will be playing in a major tournament for the first time since he competed in the PGA Championship a year ago at Riviera in Los Angeles. The neck injury he suffered in the summer of 1982 has bothered him so much that he has not played much for the last five months.

Hal Sutton, who beat Nicklaus by a shot for the PGA title last year, said: "Shoal Creek has consistency. There are not super great holes. But the fairways are perfect and the greens are perfect. It's a course where you just have to be on the fairway."

Tom Watson, who has won the three other major tournaments but not the PGA, said, "The first order of business is to drive well, and you better put your mind to it." He said that he could reach each of the par-5 holes in two shots if he drove in the fairways.

J.C. Snead did not seem as enthusiastic. "Sure, there's a premium on driving here," he explained. "But when you are on the tee of one of the finc old traditional courses, you are given a picture shot to play. You can have a plan. The architects of today have gotten away from that. Now on the tee, I see nothing here. Nothing fits to set up the tee shot for me. There are no lines to define the tee shot, no definition. These fairways are snakelike. They zigzag and give you no picture to create a shot."

Nicklaus said: "It's a very simple course but a very good one. And it's not the design that will make a success of the PGA Championship. I don't think what I did here will make the difference. It's what the people handling the tournament have done that will make it successful, and they have done a fine job."

The Associated Press

Jack Nicklaus lining up a putt on the 8th green during the practice round for the PGA championship at Shoal Creek Club. Looking on are Andy Bean (right) and a caddie.

2 Peers Tell Budd to 'Grow, Benefit'

The Associated Press

LOS ANGELES — Two Olympic women athletes have written a public letter to Zola Budd, urging her to "learn, grow and benefit" from her collision with the U.S. runner Mary Decker during the Olympic 3,000-meter track race.

The letter, written by Kate Schmidt, an American javelin thrower, and Debbie Brill, a Canadian high jumper, was printed Thursday in the Los Angeles Times. It also criticized Decker for "ungraciousness" in her reaction to the collision.

Budd, 18, is a native South African who took British citizenship to enable her to compete in the Olympics. She was roundly booed by the Los Angeles Coliseum crowd after she and Decker collided. Decker fell, was injured and had to leave the race. She later blamed Budd for the mishap, although officials absolved her of fault. Budd suffered cuts on her leg and heel, finishing seventh in the race.

The letter reads:

"Some of us have observed and some have experienced the joy and exhilaration that can come from the Olympic Games. Few can imagine the emotional pain one suffers from the denial of our passions at such a level, whether it's due to injury, or illness, or a tragic accident, such as the one you suffered through in Los Angeles.

"The authors of this note have experienced both. Our concern is that so much has happened to you at such a young age, it can be difficult to sort it all out.

"Your talent is obvious. You have so many years ahead to train and to compete, and it may not seem so now, but the rewards are infinite.

"We feel like apologizing for Mary Decker's lack of graciousness, for the otherwise polite Coliseum crowd booing, while it was you who had the balance and strength to continue, and for entire nations that have stumbled and tripped over a seemingly simple issue — allowing a young girl to pursue her passion.

"But since it is not our responsibility to apologize for anyone, we can only urge you to transcend the peculiarities of this last year, and go on to learn, grow and benefit from all that sport has to offer — a very clear and measurable approach to life.

"The very best of luck to you."

"Sincerely, Kate Schmidt and Debbie Brill, Olympians."

AP

Zola Budd

AP

Mary Decker

Petry Records 15th Victory of Year As Tigers Outscore the Angels, 8-3

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

DETROIT — Tom Brookens's three singles drove in two runs, and Dave Bergman's two triples drove in three more to help Dan Petry to his 15th victory as the Detroit Tigers beat the California Angels, 8-3, Wednesday night.

The victory improved Petry's record to 15-5, tying him with teammate Jack Morris as the most triumphant pitcher in the American League.

Petry, who has a five-game winning streak over California dating back to May 23, 1982, gave up eight hits over eight innings, walked one and struck out five. Willie Hernandez pitched the ninth inning.

Tommy John (7-10) worked the first six innings for the Angels, yielding 10 hits and four runs, three of them earned.

Indians 16, Blue Jays 1
Indians 4, Blue Jays 3

In Cleveland, Jimmy Key walked home the tying run in the 10th inning, then walked the leadoff batter in the bottom of the 13th and the Indians went on to score a 4-3 victory and a doubleheader sweep of Toronto. In the opener, George Vukovich drove in four runs with a pair of singles, and Andre Thornton and Jerry Willard each added three RBIs to highlight a 19-hit attack and give the Indians a 16-1 victory.

Yankees 3, Mariners 2

In New York, Dave Winfield and Ken Griffey had RBI singles in the fourth to snap a 1-1 tie and carry the Yankees to a 3-2 victory over Seattle. Joe Cowley (4-1) was the winner, and Dave Righetti notched his 21st save. Jim Beattie (9-13) went the distance and dropped his fifth straight decision.

A's 6, Orioles 1

In Baltimore, Carney Lansford extended his hitting streak to 19 games with a bases-empty homer and two singles, and Curt Young (6-1) scattered 10 hits to lift the A's to a 6-1 triumph over the Orioles. Lansford's homer, his ninth, came off starter Dennis Martinez (4-7) in the first.

Rangers 6, White Sox 5

In Chicago, Larry Parrish led off the 10th inning by hitting his 20th homer to lift the Rangers and Charlie Hough (13-10) to a 6-5 victory over the White Sox. The loss was the White Sox' sixth in seven games. Dave Schmidt earned his eighth save. Richard Dotson (12-10) suffered the loss. Greg Walker hit his 16th homer, Harold Baines his 22d and Carlton Fisk his 17th for Chicago.

Brewers 8, Twins 4

In Minneapolis, Rick Manning hit a three-run homer, and Dion James had four hits to power the Brewers to an 8-4 victory over Minnesota. Jim Gantner added three to the Brewers' 17-hit attack. Mike Caldwell (6-10) scattered eight hits and allowed three runs over six innings for the victory.

Royals 13, Red Sox 8

In Kansas City, Don Slaught hit a two-run homer to trigger a seven-run outburst with two outs in the sixth and lift the Royals to a 13-8 victory over Boston. Joe Beckwith pitched three innings of middle relief to improve to 5-3. Bob Stanley (7-8) took the loss. Dwight Evans belted his 24th homer and Tony Armas hit his major league-leading 33d for Boston.

Reds 3, Cardinals 2

In the National League, at St. Louis, Cesar Cedeno singled off Bruce Sutter (4-4) with two outs in the 11th inning, stole second and scored on Brad Gulden's single to center to give Cincinnati a 3-2 triumph over St. Louis and snap the Reds' five-game losing streak.

Expos 8, Giants 3

In San Francisco, pitcher Dan Schatzeder helped his own cause by going 3-for-3 and driving in two runs to lead Montreal to an 8-3 victory over San Francisco. Schatzeder (6-3) pitched eight innings. Mark Calvert (2-3) took the loss.

Braves 7, Pirates 3

In Atlanta, Steve Bedrosian and Gene Garber combined on a seven-hitter, and Glenn Hubbard hit a three-run double to highlight a six-run first inning that carried the Braves to a 7-3 victory over Pittsburgh. Bedrosian (9-6) permitted five hits over five innings to pick up the victory. Rick Rhoden (10-9) was the loser.

Astros 6, Cubs 2

In Houston, Bob Knepper and two relievers combined on a six-hitter and rookie Mark Bailey went 3-for-3 with three RBIs to lift the Astros to a three-game sweep of Chicago with a 6-2 triumph. Knepper (12-8) went seven innings and allowed five hits. Dennis Eckersley (6-7) took the loss.

Padres 4, Phillies 3

In San Diego, Carmelo Martinez's one-out bases-loaded single in the bottom of the ninth lifted the Padres to a 4-3 victory over Philadelphia. Steve Garvey and Kevin McReynolds hit bases-empty homers for San Diego while Mike Schmidt hit one for the Phillies. Rich Gossage (7-4) was the winner in relief.

Mets 3, Dodgers 2

In Los Angeles, Mookie Wilson capitalized on a pair of seventh-inning errors by third baseman German Rivera to score the tie-breaking run and push the Mets to a 3-2 victory over Los Angeles. Sid Fernandez earned the victory against his former team to improve to 4-1. Fernando Valenzuela (9-14) took the loss. *(AP, UPI)*

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

U.K. Takes Aim at Soccer Violence

Reuters

LONDON — A government report Thursday recommended tough new measures to crack down on Britain's notorious soccer hooligans.

The report, by officials from four government ministries, recommended electronically-read membership cards and a ban on "guilty" clubs from staging matches.

It also urged European courts to put hooligans on trial when they cause trouble abroad, not just deport them. Deportation "saves time, trouble and money; it does not, however, provide any deterrent," the report said.

But it rejected the creation of a new legal offence of "football hooliganism" and opposed withdrawing passports from people convicted of soccer violence abroad.

The government set up the group after violent clashes involving British supporters in France and Luxembourg. It also seeks to curb violence at domestic games.

The report said spectator violence was not an exclusively British problem. "But by its scale and the level of public concern," it said, "it is a specific and serious problem for this country — other countries' hooligans do not follow their teams abroad to the same extent as do the British."

The group would like to see electronically-read membership cards introduced at home and abroad. But it added that potential hooligans would be able to get round this check by buying tickets unofficially on the day of the match.

Another recommendation is to rate clubs by the threat posed by their fans. Matches between "high-risk" clubs should not take place on national holidays at major seaside resorts.

The group urged the soccer association to have clubs submit plans for security in collaboration with the police. If clubs did not meet the guidelines, it said, their license to stage matches should be withdrawn.

It also said that selected clubs should install closed circuit television at their grounds to reduce the numbers of police needed at matches and increase attendances by lowering the level of violence.

The sports minister, Neil Macfarlane, welcomed the report and defended it against criticism that it should have recommended more stringent measures.

"We can't have a separate law for football hooligans," he said. "Over 20 million watch football in this country and only a few hundred misbehave — you can't overreact. I can't eliminate the men of violence entirely."

SPORTS BRIEFS

Paraguayan Upsets Lendl in Canada

TORONTO (AP) — Francisco Gonzalez of Paraguay used his powerful serve to upset top-seeded Ivan Lendl in the second round of the Canadian Open tennis tournament Wednesday. He blasted seven aces while defeating the defending champion from Czechoslovakia, 7-6, 6-4.

"I'm a very happy person right now," said Gonzalez, ranked 91st in the world. "It's my best result since I beat Connors." He was referring to a 6-2, 7-6 triumph last year in Cincinnati.

Lendl said: "I was disgusted with myself. But what can you do? It doesn't do anything to my confidence. It's nicer to win, but if you were tired and needed the rest, then you just have to keep practicing and hope you can come back."

Baseball Owners Approve Twins' Sale

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Major-league baseball owners have unanimously approved the sale of the Minnesota Twins to Carl Pohlad, a Minneapolis banking executive. Pohlad purchased Calvin Griffith's 52-percent share of the Twins for an estimated $32 million and bought another 42 percent of the club's stock from H. Gabriel Murphy through the Tampa Bay Baseball Group, a group of businessmen who agreed to sell the shares they had purchased from Murphy for a reported $11.5 million in April.

"The Tampa Bay group cooperated 100 percent in the effort to keep the Minnesota Twins in Minnesota," Pohlad said. "Certainly, they have the best interest of baseball at heart."

Sandy Hadden, secretary-treasurer and general counsel of major league baseball, said that Commissioner Bowie Kuhn had commended the Tampa Bay group for its cooperation and "suggested that all concerned remember that in the future." Asked if this helped Tampa's effort to win an expansion team, Hadden replied "You might call it a brownie point."

Tigers Ex-Owner Honored by Peers

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — John Fetzer, a broadcasting executive who for 23 years was the sole owner of the Detroit Tigers, has been awarded the Commissioner's Trophy at the summer meeting of major-league baseball owners.

Fetzer, 83, owned the Tigers from 1961 to 1983, when he sold them to Tom Monaghan. He agreed to remain as chairman of the American League club's three-man board of directors for at least three years.

"Baseball has been my life," Fetzer said Wednesday on receiving the trophy, awarded periodically in recognition of baseball excellence. "This award is to be cherished because it was done by my peers in baseball. It is an overwhelming honor, enormous."

Royals Sign Dent as Backup Shortstop

KANSAS CITY (AP) — The Kansas City Royals have signed shortstop Bucky Dent to a free-agent contract.

Dent was signed after Royals backup shortstop U.L. Washington followed starter Onix Concepcion onto the disabled list. Dent, who was to report to Texas where the Royals opened a three-game series Thursday, will serve as a backup shortstop, said Dick Howser, the manager.

A .247 hitter in 10 major league seasons, Dent was released by the Texas Rangers April 9. He had signed a minor league contract with the New York Yankees and hit .259 in 16 games at Columbus before he was released.

Nordiques Sign Swedish Defenseman

QUEBEC (UPI) — The Quebec Nordiques have signed Roger Haegglund, a defenseman from Sweden. The National Hockey League team obtained the rights to the 23-year-old player earlier this year in a cash deal with the St. Louis Blues, who picked Haegglund as their sixth choice in the 1980 amateur draft.

The Nordique's chief scout, Martin Madden, said Haegglund, the second Swede on the squad after Bo Berglund, would be a big asset. "Haegglund is very mobile," Madden noted. "He's a fast skater and handles the puck well."

Change of Environment Difficult for 2 Ex-Giants

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Brad Van Pelt, one of the two Crunch Bunch linebackers whom the New York Giants traded during the offseason, is still not reported to the Minnesota Vikings, while the other, Brian Kelley, has been sweating for the last month or so at the training camp of the San Diego Chargers.

And it hasn't been easy, particularly since Kelley, for 11 years a giant starter, now finds himself trying to get accustomed to a second-team role. As rookies last year, Lilly Ray Smith and Mike Green started every game at inside linebacker in the Chargers' three-four defensive alignment, and the coaches have found no reason for any changes.

The 32-year-old Kelley says that "it being on the first team is strange," but adds that the coaches have alternated the inside linebackers on every defensive series in scrimmages and in the exhibitions. So everyone has played about the same amount."

"I haven't had any difficulty adapting to the Chargers' systems," he said. "Picking up terminology has been the only problem. Physically I've been doing a lot of weight work and I feel very strong. I'm in my best shape in several years."

The conditioning is paying off. In San Diego's two exhibitions so far, Kelley has been credited with six tackles and the forcing of one fumble. Those totals, and his overall effort, have pleased the coaching staff.

"Brian is working real hard, and he's probably in the best shape of his career," said Chuck Weber, the Chargers' linebacker coach. "When he's on the field, he gets the defensive signals from the bench and gives them, with positioning for the linemen, in the huddle.

"It's too early to say exactly where he fits, but he is giving an effort to make the club. Since he reported with the rookies on July 13, he has been giving us his best shot, and that may be good enough."

For his part, Kelley allows that "I like it here" but that "I won't feel comfortable until the final cut," in late August.

NFL TRAINING NOTES

SCOREBOARD

Baseball

Wednesday's Major League Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Seattle	100 001 000—2	7 0
New York	100 200 00x—3	8 1

Beattie and Kearney, Mercado (6); Cowley, Howell (6), Righetti (9) and Wynegar. W—Cowley, 4-1. L—Beattie, 9-13.

First Game

Toronto	000 000 010— 1	8 1
Cleveland	106 003 32x—16	19 0

Leal, Key (6), Leach (8) and Whitt; Schulze and Willard. W—Schulze, 2-4. L—Leal, 12-3. HRs—Cleveland, Bernazard (2), Willard (8).

Second Game

Toronto	100 001 000 100 0—3	17 1
Cleveland	100 010 000 100 1—4	9 1

Acker, Goff (5), Key (10) and Martinez, Whitt (8); Easterly, Camacho (6), Smith (10), Jeffcoat (11) and Bando, Willard (11). W—Jeffcoat, 4-1. L—Key, 3-5. HR—Toronto, Barfield (11).

Oakland	100 021 200—4	14 1
Baltimore	000 001 000—1	10 1

Young and Heath; D.Martinez, Underwood (6), Brown (8) and Dempsey. W—Young, 6-1. L—D.Martinez, 4-7. HR—Oakland, Lansford (9).

California	001 100 010—3	8 2
Detroit	010 201 12x—6	14 0

John, Kaufman (7), Curtis (7), Sanchez (8) and Narron; Petry, Hernandez (9) and Parrish. W—Petry 15-5. L—John, 7-10. HRs—California, DeCinces (15), Lynn (15).

Milwaukee	100 201 004—8	17 0
Minnesota	000 111 001—4	14 0

Caldwell, Tellmann (7) and Schroeder; Schrom, Filson (4), Lysander (9), Whitehouse (9) and Laudner. W—Caldwell, 8-10. L—Schrom 4-6. HR—Milwaukee, Manning (7).

Boston	202 200 002— 6	14 4
Kansas City	010 017 04x—13	15 0

Oliva, Stanley (6), Johnson (6), Mitchell (7) and Allenson, Gedman (8); Jones, Beckwith (4), Quisenberry (7) and Slaught. W—Beckwith, 6-3. L—Stanley, 7-8. HRs—Boston, Evans (24), Armas (33). Kansas City, Slaught (2).

Texas	102 030 000 1—4	9 1
Chicago	201 002 000 0—5	9 0

Hough, Schmidt (10) and Scott, Yost (8); Dotson and Fisk. W—Hough, 13-10. L—Dotson, 12-10. HRs—Texas, Parrish (20). Chicago, Baines (22), Fisk (17), Walker (16).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Montreal	000 023 201—8	12 1
San Francisco	000 101 010—3	9 2

Schatzeder, James (9) and Carter; Calvert, Lavelle (7), Cornell (8) and Brenly. W—Schatzeder, 6-3. L—Calvert, 2-3. HRs—Montreal, Wallach (17), Venable (1). San Francisco, Leonard (18).

Pittsburgh	000 300 000—3	7 0
Atlanta	000 010 00x—7	7 1

Rhoden, Tunnell (5), Tekulve (7) and Pena; Bedrosian, Garber (6) and Benedict. W—Bedrosian, 9-6. L—Rhoden, 10-9.

Chicago	200 000 000—2	6 3
Houston	000 200 12x—6	10 1

Eckersley and Davis; Knepper, Dawley (8), DiPino (9) and Bailey. W—Knepper, 12-8. L—Eckersley, 6-7.

Cincinnati	010 000 100 01—3	8 0
St. Louis	000 000 011 00—2	7 0

Tibbs, Power (9), France (9), Hume (10) and Gulden; Kepshire, Lahti (9), Sutter (10) and Porter, Nieto (9). W—Hume, 4-12. L—Sutter, 4-4.

Philadelphia	000 000 003—3	8 0
San Diego	010 200 001—4	5 0

Rawley, Campbell (6), McGraw (8), Holland (9) and Diaz, Virgil (9); Lollar, Gossage (9) and Kennedy. W—Gossage, 7-4. L—Holland, 5-7. HR—San Diego, McReynolds (18).

New York	100 100 100—3	5 1
Los Angeles	101 000 000—2	7 1

Fernandez, Garner (8) Orosco (9) and Fitzgerald, Hodges; Valenzuela, Howell (9) and Yeager. W—Fernandez, 4-1. L—Valenzuela, 9-14. HRs—New York, Foster (18). Los Angeles, Anderson (3).

Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	W	L	Pct.	GB
EAST				
Chicago	70	50	.583	—
New York	66	51	.564	2½
Philadelphia	62	55	.530	6½
St. Louis	59	60	.496	10½
Montreal	58	60	.492	11
Pittsburgh	51	69	.425	19
WEST				
San Diego	71	48	.597	—
Atlanta	62	58	.517	9½
Los Angeles	60	61	.496	12
Houston	60	62	.492	12½
Cincinnati	51	70	.421	21
San Francisco	45	71	.388	24½

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	W	L	Pct.	GB
EAST				
Detroit	78	43	.645	—
Toronto	68	51	.571	9
Baltimore	62	57	.521	15
Boston	62	57	.521	15
New York	62	57	.521	15
Milwaukee	52	69	.430	26
Cleveland	51	70	.421	27
WEST				
Minnesota	63	56	.525	—
California	61	58	.513	1½
Chicago	58	61	.487	4½
Kansas City	58	61	.487	4½
Oakland	58	63	.479	5½
Seattle	54	67	.446	9½
Texas	52	68	.433	11

Transition

BASEBALL
American League
KANSAS CITY—Signed Bucky Dent, shortstop, to a free-agent contract. Switched Frank Wills, pitcher, from the 15-day to the 21-day disabled list and sent him to Omaha at the American Association for rehabilitation.
National League
PHILADELPHIA—Placed Charles Hudson, pitcher, on the 15-day disabled list retroactive to August 10.

BASKETBALL
National Basketball Association
CLEVELAND—Signed Ron Anderson, forward, to a multi-year contract. Released Rudy Mocklin, forward.
DETROIT—Signed Tony Campbell, forward and Eric Turner, guard.
INDIANA— Released Dirk Minniffield, guard; cut Kenny Natt, forward.
LOS ANGELES—Signed Earl Jones, center, to a one-year contract. Announced that George Singleton, forward, has signed to play with Valladolid in Spain.

Tennis

CANADIAN OPEN
Second Round
Francisco Gonzalez, Paraguay, def. Ivan Lendl, Czechoslovakia, 7-6, 6-4; Eliot Teltscher, U.S. def. Leif Shiras, U.S., 6-4, 6-2; Scott McCain, U.S., def. Joakim Nystrom, Sweden, 6-4, 6-1; Von Winitsky, U.S., def. Johan Kriek, U.S., 3-6, 7-5, 6-0; Jimmy Connors, U.S., def. Andy Kohlberg, U.S., 6-2, 6-3; Kevin Curren, South Africa, def. Larry Stefanki, U.S., 6-4, 6-2; Henri Leconte, France, def. Slobodan Zivojinovic, Yugoslavia, 7-6 (8-6), 6-4; John McEnroe, U.S., def. Mark Edmondson, Australia, 6-2, 6-1; Jimmy Arias, U.S. def. Greg Holmes, U.S., 6-2, 3-6, 7-6, 7-5.

ASU as No. 1? Don't Tell the Coach

TEMPE, Arizona (AP) — Darryl Rogers, the Arizona State University football coach, is surprised that some national publications have put his Sun Devils atop their preseason football polls.

"It's amazing to me how we can be picked No. 1 in the nation by some people and No. 5 in the conference by others," Rogers said. "We're pretty much the same team we were last year. Now all of a sudden we're real good. I can't figure it out."

Last season, after a 4-0-1 start, Arizona State finished 6-4-1 and 3-3-1 in the Pacific-10 Conference — squandering its chance at a Rose Bowl berth for the second straight season.

9 Pacer Veterans Attend Early Camp

INDIANAPOLIS (AP) — Their attendance is not mandatory, but nine Indiana Pacer veterans showed up for the National Basketball Association team's rookie-free agent camp this week.

Clark Kellogg, Steve Stipanovich, Kevin McKenna, Sidney Lowe, Jim Thomas, Leroy Combs, Brook Steppe, Granville Waiters and Russ Schoene joined 12 other players already in camp.

George Irvine, the Pacers' coach, was not complaining. "I'm pleased to see so many of them here," he said. "It's good to see that type of commitment. They didn't have to be here."

Italian Track Star Triumphs at Home

VIAREGGIO, Italy (UPI) — Pietro Mennea of Italy, the world record holder in the 200 meters who was shut out of the medals at Los Angeles in his fourth successive Olympics, returned to winning ways Wednesday with a victory at an international track and field meet here.

Mennea, 32, who has not ruled out competing in the 1988 Olympic Games at Seoul, clocked 20.48 seconds and stayed a full two paces ahead of second-place Jacques Boussemart of France. He set a record of 19.72 seconds in 1979.

A capacity crowd of 15,000 drowned Mennea in cheers as he sprinted to victory. He finished seventh in the Olympic 200 meters final last week. The popular Italian's performance highlighted a meet deprived of many of the expected stars because of canceled flights.

OBSERVER

Tuning Out Jokesters

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — Except when Myron Cohen is telling them, jokes bore me stiff. You are not supposed to admit something like this because it is thought to be evidence that you have *no sense of* humor, and in the United States it is considered disgraceful to lack a sense of humor. Don't ask me why.

Anyhow, whatever you want to *make of it, jokes bore me stiff.* Yet how can you hurt people like Kullmer when he braces you in a crowded room and asks, as he asked me in a crowded room recently, "*Have you heard* the one about the three guerrillas that go into a saloon?"

I said, "No, I haven't heard it," which is how I always answer this *question. Since* I forget jokes the instant after hearing them, I honestly think I haven't heard them until they begin to unfold.

When Kullmer's began to unfold *I realized I had heard it before. It's* the one that begins, "Three guerrillas walk into a saloon and the first guerrilla says, 'I'll have a martini with an anchovy in it —' "

□

You've probably heard it, too, so you know how long it takes to tell it. When Kullmer began to relate it, I had two choices.

One, I could say, "Never mind, Kullmer, I've heard that one already." Or, two, I could pretend I hadn't heard it and try to hang spellbound on every word through the next five minutes, then try to explode with bogus laughter when he finally reached the punch line.

I chose the second course of action, exhausting though it was. Kullmer is a generous man who once lent me $25.

Choosing to listen all the way to the punch line in this situation always take a heavy toll. Though profoundly bored, you have to contort the facial muscles into a painful rictus — a wretched imitation of an anticipatory smile — then be prepared to snort and howl with glee the instant the jokester hits the punch line.

It isn't easy howling with false glee after the facial muscles have been rigidly frozen for five minutes in a phony smile.

What's more, by the time Kullmer was saying, "And the second guerrilla says, 'I'll have a martini with a twist of herring' " I had recalled the punch line ("What do you think I am? A baboon?") and realized the joke still had four and a half more minutes to run.

Maintaining the painful fake smile, I shut out the sound of Kullmer's voice and scanned the room for interesting people. Who should be smiling across that crowded room but Ezekiel Dillon, a man so powerful in corporate America, as he told me one night after his third martini (with a twist of olive, hold the pimento), that he could make or break me simply by raising an eyebrow in the right boardrooms.

□

Knowing Dillon to be a merciless joke-teller, I resolved to escape the room before he could reach me, but Kullmer had been so encouraged by the fixity of my smile that he had seized my arm and held me restrained as the three-guerrilla joke rolled ceaselessly on.

When he finally hit the punch line, I ordered up the old howl of glee. Nothing came out. The anticipatory smile frozen on my face had become so rigid that it was impossi*ble to get the lips closed over my* teeth.

I was facially immobilized in this helpless condition when Ezekiel Dillon beckoned me to him. Of course *I went. I wanted no* eyebrows raised in American boardrooms.

"Are your teeth bothering you?" he asked.

"*Not at all.*" *I grinned in help*lessly anticipatory delight.

"You ought to see a dentist," said Dillon. "Which reminds me — Have you heard the one about the three guerrillas that go to the dentist and the first guerrilla says — ?"

As Dillon hit the punch line ("I'm a dentist, not an anchovy") my frozen smile muscles went into spasms, producing a howl of pain, which Dillon fortunately interpreted as a howl of glee.

In the emergency ward the doctor, who claimed he could make my *face feel like new, said,* "Have you heard the one about — ?"

"Jokes bore me stiff," I cried, and instantly regretted it. My government dossier doubtless contains a *doctor's warning:* "*Probable* Security Risk; Has No Sense of Humor."

New York Times Service

'The Terrible Secrecy'

A Playwright Probes Her Painful Memories: 'No One Wants to Talk About Incest and Sexual Abuse'

By Herman Wong

Los Angeles Times Service

NEW YORK — Michelle Morris remained silent, keeping her emotions to herself. The only clues showed in her eyes: pained, peculiarly calm, seeming to see and remember too much.

The playwright wanted to confront the memories in private. It would be three more days before her play would preview at the small, off-Broadway, Perry Street Theater. But she wanted to see the set without actors and audiences.

Near the gallows-like scaffolding, past the catwalks that flanked the set, she stopped to stare at the main props for her play, "Carla's Song," which opened in late July to lukewarm reviews. There was a red rose on a bench, a dinner table set for two, and an overstuffed chair where the father in the play would sit fondling his teen-age daughter before he took her upstairs to his bed.

A little later, in a Greenwich Village cafe a few blocks away, Morris was a different woman — vivacious, talking rapidly, at times with the awe of someone who has made it to New York with her first play.

"*No one wants to talk about incest and* sexual abuse," she said. "They don't dare face the truth; the truth is too horrendous and closer to home than they want to believe. The taboo is not that it's happening. Yes, even in the best of homes. The taboo is that the victims aren't supposed to talk about it."

The play is Morris's attempt to help break the silence. "Of course the play is a form of catharsis for me, for a lot of other people."

Morris, 42, was sexually abused as a teenage girl. Unlike the Carla Hughes of the play, which is based on her 1982 novel, "If I Should Die Before I Wake," Morris wasn't a victim of incest. But she said she had suffered a similar pattern of self-destructiveness and *sexual servitude and from feelings that* abusive attitudes by men were the norm of society.

"I didn't want to go public about my own experience. I figured, 'Why risk the public *exposure?' My life has been calm now* for years." She was divorced in her 20s and has been married for 10 years to Larry Kerin, a businessman. "No one but my family and Larry knew, not even my therapists." A touch of *anger* showed.

"But that is the problem, the terrible secrecy. How could I tell others to speak out? How could I hide any longer?"

Many people still consider incest unfit for discussion in polite company. "But here we are, doing this play, this subject," Morris said. "Tell me, are we crazy?"

Her producers, John Glines and Lawrence Lane, best known for showcasing gay-oriented works, presented the original off-Broadway production of Harvey Fierstein's "Torch Song Trilogy," which won a Tony Award.

Friends referred the Morris work to them. "We felt it could be made stageworthy for New York," Glines said. "The original play was too rudimentary; we felt we should go back to the book. It's strong drama but, frankly, a subject that's not exactly in theatrical vogue."

After more than three weeks of previews, "Carla's Song" opened July 25, but only ran for two weeks.

The morning after the first preview performance, sitting in a sunlit den in her Brooklyn Heights apartment, Morris reflected, "It's not as bad for me anymore. I'm older, I've had the chance to cope with it longer. But the feelings never really go away."

Her childhood in Los Angeles, she said, was emotionally tumultuous. "Let's just say I was real incorrigible at school, my self-esteem just didn't exist, I had a lot of self-destructiveness in me then."

The awareness of sexual abuse came later.

"I got this job to sit for four little kids in *the same working-class neighborhood. I was* 15 then.

"Their father — I had never met him — came by to drive me over. He started to pay me weird compliments. Then in the house he undressed himself, telling me all sorts of kinky things to do to him.

"I couldn't move, I couldn't talk, I was like a statue. And I wouldn't do what he asked. He got mad, then he tried to sweet-talk me. He brought down his 4-year-old son, and right in front of me, he molested that kid.

"I didn't try to run away. He was a big, heavy man. He stood there swearing at me, telling me what he'd do to me if I didn't comply. It was like having a gun pointed at you.

"He let me go, drove me home, telling me what he'd do if I ever told anyone. I told my sister the next day. I swore her to secrecy. She told my mother." No one else was told for *nearly* 20 years.

"It was like Carla, the utter shame, the terrible confusion. I didn't see myself as the victim; I didn't for all those years. I thought it was me. I thought I was the weird, shameful human being. I was the one who had to hide.

"And he was like Jay Hughes [Carla's father]. To him, little girls liked it. It's still the ruling sexual absurdity in our patriarchal society: The children are the evil ones, the tiny seducers, the vamps.

"Freud, no less, said this, just about everyone else believed it, that the children were just fantasizing and how can these parents — so trusting, so loving, so respectable — be such brutes."

Gerry Goodstein

David Hayward and Kym Le Mon in lead roles in "Carla's Song," Michelle Morris's play about incest.

Morris gave a small, mocking smile: "I had always said I was lucky. I lived through that ordeal, I was not maimed, physically. Mentally, that was something else."

The emotional traumas were many, as if she had become Carla Hughes as an adult. "I went with men who tended to be violent, to *be abusive. My own sexuality was non-exis*tent. I was so dysfunctional as a person, felt so useless. My first marriage failed. But I didn't think anything was especially wrong. I didn't understand then."

By 1980, when she left social work in Los Angeles for full-time writing, Morris decided to write a story of sexual abuse, the one about Carla Hughes.

"I had to rewrite the play from scratch, holed up for nearly six months," Morris said. "We've clarified the father, making him more human, more understandable, less a monster."

PEOPLE

Andrew's Friend Weds

The American-born actress **Kathleen (Koo) Stark**, former girlfriend of Britain's **Prince Andrew**, married **Timothy Jefferies**, 22, heir to a British trading stamp empire, in London Wednesday. Stark, 28, once starred in soft-porn movies and created world headlines when she and Andrew, 24, slipped out of Britain under false names in October 1982 to vacation together on the Caribbean island of Mustique after he took part in the Falklands war with Argentina.

□

There on the pages of Glamour *magazine* are the "thinking woman's sex symbols" such as **Mel Gibson, Harrison Ford, Lewis Lipnick, Al Pacino** — Lewis Lipnick? There in a special category of reader's husbands, boyfriends, was Lipnick, contrabassoonist with the National Symphony in Washington. Lipnick's wife, **Lynn-Jane**, didn't like the choice the magazine was offer*ing for* its poll so she sent in her husband's photo. The magazine returned the photo with a polite "no thanks." Then, to her surprise, Glamour changed its mind and asked for the picture.

□

That instant book that Bantam Books promised on Olympic track star **Carl Lewis** was itself a record breaker. The first copy of "Carl! The Story of an American Hero" made it from manuscript to printing press in 41 hours and 55 minutes, breaking the Guinness record *of 46* hours and 30 minutes, set in 1980 for the book on the U.S. Olympic hockey team.

□

Anthony Delon, the son of French actor **Alain Delon**, escaped injury Wednesday after wrecking his Mercedes in an 85-mile-per hour crash in thick fog at a Belgian border post. The 19-year-old boyfriend of **Princess Stephanie** of Monaco crashed into a concrete blockade, demolished a traffic sign, smashed into an empty police van and then rammed into a parked car. He suffered only scratches.

□

Cards and gifts from well wishers arrive daily at the home of **Ami Zilembo**, the "miracle infant" of Framingham, Massachusetts, who doctors delivered after erroneously concluding she was dead. Because of what the doctors now believe was a malfunction in monitoring *equipment*, no sign of life was recorded in the baby prior to her delivery by Cesarean section. People from as far away as Finland have been mailing gifts, money and cards since Ami — short for A Miracle Infant — was born at Framingham Union Hospital July 27. Ami's father, **William Zilembo**, 30, said several cards arrive every day, and *some* people have sent clothes for the infant. His wife, **Tammy**, 24, said the response has restored her faith in people. "We just wanted you to know that your birth was even *celebrated in* Alaska," said a card from Anchorage.

□

Around 2,000 fans, vowing never to forget **Elvis Presley**, attended a candlelight vigil at the pink marble mansion in Memphis where the rock 'n' roll idol died seven years ago. The fans lined the driveway of the late singer's home Wednesday night, holding white candles to be lit from the eternal flame marking Presley's grave. Graceland Mansion officials expect the total of visitors touring the home, Presley's jet, and a newly opened museum will reach 45,000 during the week-long tribute to the singer. Presley was found dead in an upstairs bathroom at Graceland, *Aug. 16*, 1977.

□

Former President **Richard Nixon** has decided against selling his New *Jersey mansion and moving to* New York City, a spokesman says. Word leaked out in April that the 15-room house, which the Nixons purchased in 1981 for $1.25 million, was for sale for $2.3 million. At that time, a spokesman said the Nixons wanted to move to New York so his wife, **Pat**, 72, who suffered strokes in 1976 and 1983, could be closer to her doctors. **John Taylor**, an aide to the former president, said that Nixon, 71, took the home off the market and plans to stay in Saddle River indefinitely. "The former president does not want to put Mrs. Nixon through the ordeal of another move," Taylor said. "She's recovered from her recent lung infection so it's not that she's in dire health but the former president decided that with moves being stressful and exhausting enterprises, he'd rather Mrs. Nixon not have to do it right now."

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